

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 563.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1856.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED 6d.
STAMPED 7d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

PAIRON—H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.

On Monday, August 11, at Eight P.M., HENRY MATHEW, Esq., Author of "London Labour and London Poor," will lecture on "THE HUMOURS OF STREET LIFE." Lectures by J. H. PEPPER, Esq., on "CHEMISTRY," and "THE MOON CON- TROVERSY." Dissolving Views illustrating the PILGRIM'S PROGRESS, KENILWORTH, and the DESTRUCTION OF COVENT GARDEN THEATRE. Engagement of ANGELO FAIR- BAIEN, Esq., and the Misses BENNETT, for their Scottish Musical Entertainment, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evening, at Eight. Admittance is. Children and Schools half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE DEBENTURES at FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST PER ANNUM.—The Directors are prepared to receive tenders for LOANS on the remaining Debentures of the Company bearing interest at five per cent. per annum for three, five, or seven years, at the option of the parties tendering.

The SECURITY for the repayment of these Loans is the PALACE and PARK consisting of upwards of 200 acres of Free- hold Land, and all the other property of the Company, which, by the Mortgage Bond, is absolutely assigned till the principal is repaid.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary.

By order, G. GROVE, Secretary.

AT THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the DEPUTIES of the THREE DENOMINATIONS of PROTESTANT DISSENTERS—Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist—in and within twelve miles of London, appointed to protect their civil rights, held at the MILTON CLUB, LUD- GATE-HILL, LONDON, on THURSDAY, Aug. 7, 1856.

APSPLEY PELLATT, Esq., M.P., in the Chair,

It was Resolved,

That the thanks of this meeting be respectfully presented to Sir William Clay, Bart., M.P., and his supporters in Parliament, for their continued exertions in prosecuting the abolition of Church Rates, with deep regret at the recent postponement of the measure; and this meeting earnestly trusts that Sir William Clay's renewed efforts will be successful in the ensuing session.

It was also Resolved,

That the thanks of this meeting be respectfully tendered to the Chairman, Mr. Apsey Pellatt, M.P.; also to Mr. Choetham, M.P., Mr. Haddfield, M.P., Mr. E. Ball, M.P., and other members, for their zealous labours in Parliament, which have resulted in the passing of the Marriage and Registration Acts Amendment Act.

H. TERRELL, Secretary.

A DISTRESSING BEREAVEMENT.

The Sudden Death, by Apoplexy, of a gentleman who for some years was a Clerk in one of the Public Offices, has involved in great destitution a Family of Nine Children, the eldest a daughter, seventeen, and the youngest two-and-a-half years old. The mother died about eight weeks previous to the death of her husband, whose state of health prevented an insurance on his life. This led him to embark in a business which he hoped would be, at his death, a provision for his beloved wife and children, but which turned out to be a complete failure. Instead of answering the end contemplated, it became a source of perpetual anxiety and has produced the very result, in reference to the family, which it was hoped would be thereby averted. Unless a present and earnest effort be made, every- thing must go, and children who have been brought up tenderly and politely, will be separated from each other, and cast out upon the charity of a not over-sympathising world. It is pro- posed to raise about 750*l.*, which will redeem the furniture, and it is then thought that the family may be kept together, by the aid of a small light business, and may still enjoy some of the blessings of domestic life, if not the happiness which in former days they have realised together. Both the deceased had been for many years consistent members of a Christian Church in London.

The facts of the case can be authenticated by Rev. Samuel Martin, of Westminster.

Contributions will be thankfully received by Rev. P. H. Corn- ford, Churchyard-row, Newington, Surrey; G. L. Turney Esq., Wood-street, Cheapside; Mr. W. Freeman, 69, Fleet-street; and Mr. W. J. Johnson, "Christian Times" Office, 121, Fleet- street.

THE MINISTRY.—A GENTLEMAN of

Evangelical views, and accustomed to pulpit and platform services, desires to take the oversight of a Congregational Church in a provincial town. He wishes to meet with a body of earnest Christians who are willing to unite in works of usefulness in a neighbourhood where Evangelistic efforts are demanded.

Address, A. Z., "Nonconformist" Office.

PARTIAL BOARD and LODGING, in a pious and well-regulated Dissenting family in or near London, WANTED for a YOUNG MAN.

Address, L. T., 11, Roseberry-villas, Tuffnell-park, Camden- road, London.

TO PARENTS and GUARDIANS.—

WANTED, in a Dissenting family, a respectable YOUTH of quiet habits as an APPRENTICE to a PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST, where he would have an opportunity of acquiring a thorough knowledge of his business, and be treated as one of the family.

Address, post-paid, to A. B., Post-office, Eton, Bucks.

IN DOOR APPRENTICE, in a well-regu- lated and pious Dissenting family.—WANTED, to ARTICLE or APPRENTICE a YOUTH to a Printer, Publisher, Map Pub- lisher, Bookseller, Solicitor, or almost any profession or business requiring application and study. A moderate premium will be given.

Address, F. G. O., 11, Roseberry-villas, Tuffnell-park, Camden- town, London.

TWO IMPROVERS and TWO APPREN- TICES WANTED for the DRESSMAKING in a well- established house of business.

Apply, Miss Welchman, 6, Derwent-villas, Bridge-road, Ham- mersmith, London.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a respectable FEMALE ASSISTANT in the DRAPERY BUSINESS. Also, an active YOUTH as an APPRENTICE WANTED.

Apply to J. H. Papp, Tewkesbury.

WANTED, a well-educated YOUTH, for a term of years, in the DRAPERY TRADE. Also, a JUNIOR ASSISTANT, and one with more experience. Christian young men preferred.

Apply, in youth's own writing, stating age, to W. C. Palmer, 161 and 163, Union-street, Borough.

APPRENTICE to the DRAPERY.—

WANTED, a YOUTH of good abilities, and well educated. Premium not so much an object as good principles and ability.

Apply to W. Butler, Witham, Essex.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, a SITUA- TION, by a YOUNG MAN of conscientious principles,

who has a thorough knowledge of Haberdashery, wholesale and retail. Age Twenty. Satisfactory references.

Address, J. E. C., 13, Shard's-terrace, Peckham.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—J. M.

Ward, Draper, Brompton, is in immediate want of a JUNIOR HAND. A Dissenter preferred.

Apply, as above, stating references, &c.

TO DRAPERS and MILLINERS.—

WANTED, an active YOUNG MAN of business habits. Also, an experienced MILLINER.

Apply to George Pollard, Chipping Ongar, Essex.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the GENERAL GROCERY and DRAPERY TRADE. Pre- mium required.

Apply to G. D. Linsell, Finchfield, Essex.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION MER- CHANTS.—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN,

Twenty-four years of age, a SITUATION in the above line. Has been nine years in the Wholesale and Retail Trades, and can furnish most satisfactory references.

Apply, R. A., Post-office, East Woodhay, Newbury.

WANTED, an APPRENTICE to the

WHOLESALE and RETAIL PROVISION TRADE—a steady, active Youth not under Sixteen years of age.

Apply to A. Goodliffe, Nottingham.

WANTED, as NURSE in a Minister's

Family, a YOUNG WOMAN who has had the Charge of Children, and can be well recommended.

Address, G. J., "Nonconformist" Office, 69, Fleet-street.

A YOUNG PERSON, who has been trained

in the Normal School, Borough-road, and who for the last three months has been studying the principles of Pestalozzi, and observing their practice, is desirous of obtaining an EN- GAGEMENT as a BRITISH or INFANT SCHOOL TEACHER, or as NURSERY GOVERNESS in a private family.

Address, H. E., Post-office, Pinistow, Essex.

A YOUNG PERSON, aged Twenty, is

desirous of obtaining a SITUATION in any LIGHT BUSINESS, or as COMPANION to a LADY, where she would be willing to make herself generally useful. Satisfactory re- ferences can be given.

Address, B. F., 9, Dorset-street, Southampton.

HOMERTON COLLEGE, the Training

Institution of the Congregational Board of Education. The next Session commences September 1, 1856, when there will be VACANCIES for Male Students.

Applications for admission into the College, and for Teachers, to be addressed to the Principal, the Rev. W. J. Unwin, M.A., the College, Homerton, near London.

MRS. FAY begs to inform her Friends

that her EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENT will RE- OPEN on MONDAY, the 28th July.—24, Clapton-square, Lower Clapton.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL, PECKHAM,

SURREY, is adapted for First-class MERCANTILE IN- STRUCTION, and supported by leading firms in London and the Provinces. Every Pupil is, as far as possible, well grounded in English, made to write a hand fit for business, and taught to be quick at Accounts.

Youths are specially trained for the requirements of the Civil Service, or to pass the Examinations proposed by the Society of Arts.

A few Boarders are received, and several hours' a week extra instruction afforded them. The terms are moderate, and in- clusive of all those charges which often make the real very dif- ferent from the apparent cost of education.

Omnibuses from different parts of the City pass the door of the Middle School at frequent intervals. Prospectuses may be had from the Principal.

J. YEATS, F.R.G.S.

UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, with or without attendance, 37, Sherborne-street, New North- road, Islington.

NATIONAL FREEHOLD LAND

SOCIETY, 14, MOORGATE-STREET.

NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN that the QUARTERLY MEET- ING of the MEMBERS of the NATIONAL PERMANENT MUTUAL BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY (commonly called the National Freehold Land Society) will be held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, in the City of London, on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at Half-past Six o'clock in the evening precisely.

W. E. WHITTINGHAM, Secretary.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE

ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

Empowered by Special Acts of Parliament.

62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

George Bousfield, Esq.,	William Hunter, Esq., Alder-
Thos. Challis, Esq., Ald., M.P.	man.
Jacob George Cope, Esq.	James Pilkington, Esq., M.P.
Joseph Dawson, Esq.	Thomas Piper, Esq.
John Dixon, Esq.	Thomas B. Simpson, Esq.
Benjamin Edgington, Esq.	The Right Hon. C. P. Villiers,
John T. Fletcher, Esq.	M.P.
Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.	Edward Wilson, Esq.

IMMEDIATE v. FUTURE BONUS.

Several Offices, of undoubted respectability, charge 26*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* for the assurance of 1,000*l.* to a person aged Thirty. For the same sum the GENERAL issues a Policy for 1,399*l.*, thus giving 399*l.* as an IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS, instead of a remote and contingent one.

Low rates, and the payment of policies guaranteed, by a capital of 1,000,000*l.*

Loans from 100*l.* to 1,000*l.* advanced on personal security, and the deposit of a life policy. Such loans repayable in three years, by half-yearly instalments.

BANK OF LONDON.

HEAD BANKING HOUSE—THREADNEEDLE-STREET.

CHANCERY-CROSS BRANCH—450, WEST STRAND.

PROCEEDINGS of the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING, held at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, on FRIDAY, the 8th August, 1856.

Sir JOHN VILLIERS SHELLEY, Bart., M.P., in the chair.

The Auditors appointed by the Proprietors on the 8th July presented their Report, which was read by the Secretary as follows:—

To the Proprietors of the Bank of London.

The Charter of your Bank confers upon you the important privilege enjoyed by few Joint Stock Banks, of selecting your own Auditors; and as we have the honour to be the first Auditor so appointed, we thought it our duty on this occasion to enter very fully into the examination of your affairs, and we beg to add a few words to the formal verification of the accounts implied by the subscription of our signatures thereto.

We directed particular attention on this occasion to the pre- liminary items of Account, such as the Capital Account, and pre- liminary and building expenses, and having been furnished with ample information and proper vouchers, we certify that all the accounts are accurately and fairly stated.

The title-deeds of property purchased and the securities of various classes in the Bank were produced to us, and we attended at the Bank of England to verify accounts of Government Stock; all these items we found to be correct.

We may add, that we have found the business of the Bank of London has been steadily progressing from the commencement, that a considerable country agency has been acquired, and that the Chancery-cross Branch is already a source of profit.

The Accounts of the Bank are kept upon a system which enabled us to inform ourselves, without difficulty, upon every head, nothing within the proper range of our inquiry was with- held; the bad and doubtful debts incurred are remarkably small; and we have the satisfaction of stating our opinion that your affairs have been managed hitherto with great prudence, and that a continuance of such management must tend to pro- mote the interests of the Proprietors, and to maintain public confidence.

(Signed)

ROBERT PORTER.
GEORGE THOMSON.
JOHN JOHNSON.

(The accounts, as already published, were appended to the report.)

It was resolved unanimously.—That the Auditor's Report now read be received, printed, and circulated among the Pro- prietors.

The following Directors, retiring by rotation, offered them- selves for re-election, and were unanimously re-elected Directors of the Bank:—

Jeremiah Greatorex, Esq. (of the firm of Bradbury, Greatorex, and Co.)

Charles Joyce, Esq. (of the firm of Charles Joyce and Co.)

Henry Morris, Esq. (late of the Madras Civil Service.)

Resolved unanimously.—That this Meeting hereby authorises the Directors to call future Ordinary General Meetings, on such days as they shall deem convenient, between the 1st and the 15th August, in each year.

Resolved.—That on future occasions the Balance-sheet be printed and circulated among the Proprietors, seven days, at least, before the annual general meeting.

Resolved unanimously.—That the thanks of this meeting be given to M. Marshall, Jun., Esq., Manager; B. Scott, Esq., Secretary, and the other Officers of the Bank, for the facilities and assistance afforded by them to the Auditors in the perfor- mance of their duties.

The Chairman having left the chair,

It was proposed by RICHARD HARTLEY, Esq., seconded by SAMUEL

SUGDEN, Esq., and resolved unanimously.— That the best thanks of this meeting are tendered to Sir John Villiers Shelley, Bart., M.P., for his courteous and impartial conduct in the Chair.

BENJAMIN SCOTT, Secretary.



A FIXED ALLOWANCE OF 6L PER WEEK,
IN CASE OF INJURY BY
ACCIDENT OF ANY DESCRIPTION,
or the sum of
1,000L IN CASE OF DEATH,
may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3L for a Policy in the
RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

A weekly Allowance of Fifteen Shillings for Injury, or 100L in
case of Death secured by a payment of Ten Shillings.
NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

Forms of Proposal, Prospectuses, &c., may be had of the
Agents of the Clerks at all the principal Railway Stations—and
at the Head Office, London—where also
RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by
the Journey or by the Year, as heretofore.

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.
Railway Passengers' Insurance Company,
Empowered by a Special Act of Parliament.
Office, 3, Old Broad-street, London.

THE CAMBRIAN and UNIVERSAL LIFE
and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, 100,000L.
Established 1849.

OFFICE, 27, GRESHAM-STREET.
Agencies in the principal towns of England and Wales.
This office offers the benefit of assurance in all its branches,
and is highly eligible for every description of life assurance.
A new and most important feature entirely originating with
this Company, viz., Marriage Dowries, Life Assurance, and De-
ferred Annuities, included in one policy.
Rates of premium moderate. All policies indisputable.
Annuities granted. Family endowments.
Loans on personal and other securities.
Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained on
application.
By order,
ALFRED MELHADO, Manager.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
32, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.
ACCUMULATED FUND, 90,000L.

DIRECTORS
JOHN GOVER, Esq., Chairman.
ROBERT J. MILLAR, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
Bennett, Charles, Esq. Gardiner, B. Webb, Esq.
Bumell, Peter, Esq. Groser, William, Esq.
Burton, John Robert, Esq. Lewis, George Cyrus, Esq.
Cartwright, Richard, Esq. Pratt, Daniel, Esq.
Cuthbertson, Francis, Esq. Sanders, Joseph, Esq.

AUDITORS.
Burge, George William, Esq. Porter, Joseph Long, Esq.
BANKERS.
LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK, LOTHBURY.

SUBSCRIBER.—JOHN MANN, Esq.
SECRETARY.—THOMAS TURNER, Esq.
SOLICITORS.—Messrs. WATSON and SONS.

During the year 1855, 1,781 proposals were received for as-
suring 414,366L., and from these have been issued 1,492 policies,
amounting 890,878L. 289 proposals were either declined or are
under consideration.

The Annual Premiums from new business amount to
11,193L. 11s. 8d., and the yearly income is 45,411L. 11s. 10d.
The profits declared at the Annual Meeting in 1855 amounted
to 30,000L. 2,000L. have been added to the Reserve Fund, and
the remaining 18,000L. appropriated in cash bonus, reduction of pre-
mium, or reversionary bonus, being after the rate of 37 1/2 per cent.
cash bonus, and from 50 to 72 per cent. reversionary bonus, upon
the premiums paid.

The following statement shows the progress of the Company
from its commencement, in 1847:—

Period.	Policies.	Amount.
From 1847 to 1851	3,150	£253,303
1852, 3, and 4	3,257	679,351
1855	1,492	338,575
Total	7,899	£1,271,229

JAMES ING' IS, Secretary.

MONEY!—ESTABLISHED, 1849.
LOANS, from 5L to 50L, on the Personal
Security of the Borrower, to be repaid by small Weekly
Monthly, or Quarterly Instalments, as may suit the convenience
of the Borrower. A form of application and particulars sent to
any part, on receipt of four postage stamps, and a stamped
envelope. Office (private), 16, Penton-street, Penton-
ville, London.
T. SHORT, Secretary.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.
MONEY LENT on PERSONAL SECU-
RITY, LEASES, &c.—Sums from 10L to 200L advanced
two or three days after application, for two years, one year,
or six months, repayable by weekly, monthly, or quarterly in-
stalments; and Good Bills Discounted. Charges moderate, and
strict confidence observed.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY, Private
Office, 69, Goswell-road, London. Open daily from Nine till
Six, thus avoiding inconvenience or publicity. Forms of ap-
plication and prospectus, gratis, on receipt of stamped envelope.

BEST COALS, 24s.—GAMMAN, SON, and
CARTER solicit orders for HETTON'S or STEWART'S
WALSLEY at 24s.; of good SECONDS, at 22s. per ton, cash.
Store House Wharf, Ratcliff; and 1, Grove, Hackney.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—LEA
and CO., HIGHBURY and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.
HETTON'S, 24s. PER TON, the best house coals in the
world, are brought direct from the Colliery to the Poplar Docks,
by the screw steamers Cochrane, Hutton, and Northumberland;
or the Marchioness of Londonderry's Stewart's Walsley de-
livered, screened, to any part of London, at 24s. per ton, cash.
Highgate, Hampstead, Hornsey, or Edmonton, 1s. per ton extra.
All orders to be addressed to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North
London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, or Kingsland.

PATENT PIANOFORTE SALOON.
C. CADBY begs to invite the NOBILITY,
GENTRY, MUSICAL PROFESSION, and the Public
generally, to inspect his newly-manufactured Patent PIANO-
FORTES, at his Musical Saloon, No 42, NEW BOND STREET,
comprising CONCERT, BICHORD, SEMI and OBLIQUE
GRANDS, also COTTAGE and IMPROVED SQUARE PIANO-
FORTES, on SALE or HIRE.

C. CADBY having Mr. J. STEWART for his General Super-
intendent, who held a like responsible situation at Messrs.
COLLARD and COLLARD'S for twenty-six years, and who is
the inventor and patentee of many of the great improvements
still in use at that establishment, feels confident, with
such advantages, in addition to his own practical experience, that
he cannot be surpassed either for quality or price by any other
house in London.

42, New Bond-street.
Manufactory, Gray's-inn-lane, Holborn, London.

HATS.—The Patent Grease-Proof HATS
are only to be had at WATTS'S, 358, Strand, price 10s

MANUFACTORY of PORTMANTEAUS,
Dress Imperials, and Trunks. The cheapest and the best
30, St. Martin's-lane.—P. PHILLIPS, Proprietor.

IF YOU LOVE a GOOD CUP of TEA,
BUY HIND'S CELEBRATED MIXTURE, Corner of North-
street, King's-cross, third turning from the Great Northern
Terminus, City-side. Tea for the Million, 2s. 10d. 1b.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—A complete Apparatus
3L, 5L 5s., and 11L 11s. Send for a List at GILBERT FLE-
MING'S, 498, Oxford-street, author of "First Steps in Photo-
graphy," price 6d., by post 7d.

STEAM ENGINES.—First-class NON-
CONDENSING STEAM ENGINES at 25L per horse-power.
Consumption of fuel under 4lbs. per indicated horse-power per
hour.—W. H. NASH, Engineer, Isle of Dogs, London.

LONDON CLOTH HALL. Buyers of
Woollens will find the best value for Ready Money. Call
and inspect the Stock, bought at old prices, at No. 1, Victoria-
street, foot of Holborn-hill, London.
WILLIAM HAYES and COMPANY.

SISAL CIGARS! SISAL CIGARS!! at
GOODRICH'S CIGAR, TOBACCO, and SNUFF STORES
(Established 1780), 407, Oxford-street, London, near Soho-square.
Box, containing Fourteen fine Sisal Cigars, for 1s. 9d.; post
free, Twenty-seven Stamps. None are genuine unless signed,
"H. N. Goodrich."

SHARPE'S RAGLAN KNIFE and FORK.
—This approved Model, designed for the use of ONE HAND
only, may now be had at his Warehouse, Gough-square, Fleet-
street.—As also his LUNATIC KNIFE, for the use of Insane Pa-
tients, patronised by the first Asylums in the country. Entrances
to Gough-square, up Bolt-court, No. 151, Fleet-street.

MAPPINS' "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold
everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, JOSEPH
MAPPIN and BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield;
and 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London, where the
largest stock of Cutlery in the world is kept.

MAPPINS' SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES,
maintain their unrivalled superiority—handles cannot
possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first
quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture. Buyers supplied
at their London Warehouse, 67 and 68, King William-street, City;
and Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPINS' ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.
Messrs. MAPPINS' celebrated Manufactures in Electro-
Plate, comprising Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Dish
Covers, Spoons, and Forks, and all articles usually made in
Silver, can now be obtained from their London Warehouse,
No. 67, King William-street, City, where the largest stock in
London may be seen.—Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works,
Sheffield.

WATCH MANUFACTORY, 33, LUD-
GATE-HILL, LONDON. Established 1749. J. W.
BENSON, Manufacturer of Gold and Silver Watches of every de-
scription, construction, and pattern, from 2L to 60L each.
Silver Watches at 2L. Gold Watches at 3L 10s. each. A two
years' warranty given, and sent, carriage paid, to Scotland, Ire-
land, Wales, or any part of the kingdom.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.
"The 'Eureka' is the most unique, and the only perfect-
fitting shirt made."—Observer.—Best quality, six for 40s.; se-
cond quality, six for 31s.; if washed ready for use, 2s. extra.
Caution: Ford's Eureka Shirts are stamped, "38, Poultry, Lon-
don," without which none are genuine. Catalogues, with par-
ticulars, post free.—RICHARD FORD, 38, Poultry, London.

TO CLERGYMEN and OTHERS.—SER-
MON PAPER, good quality, 4s. per ream: Ruled ditto,
5s.; Outlines thick satin letter, all perfect sheets, 3d. per quire;
Partridge and Cozens' new paper, made from straw, 2s. 9d. per
ream; useful cream laid note, five quires for 6d.; super thick
ditto, five quires for 1s.; superfine cream-laid adhesive en-
velopes, 6d. per 100. Orders over 20s. carriage paid. Catalogues
post free.
Observe.—PARTRIDGE and COZENS, Stationers, 1, Chan-
cery-lane, Fleet-street.

CHEAPEST VERSUS CHEAP.—QUALITY THE ONLY TEST.

CABINET and UPHOLSTERY FURNI-
TURE usually sold as cheap is worthless; the really good
is cheapest, and may be had at moderate prices, at the WEST-
END FURNITURE MANUFACTORY. A well selected stock
always on hand.

M. H. CHAFFIN (late Durley and Company),
66 and 67, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON,
Close to the Princess's Theatre. Established 1820.

DOWNING AND COMPANY'S FURNI-
TURE. CARPET, BEDDING, DAMASK and FRENCH
UTRECHT VELVET WAREHOUSES.
Those who pay Cash can readily effect a saving of 30 per cent.
by purchasing of the old established firm of

DOWNING AND COMPANY,
108, 109, HIGH HOLBORN.
Solid Rosewood and Walnut Chairs . 16s. 6d., 21s. to 42s.
Solid Mahogany Chairs 11s. 6d., 16s. to 42s.
Easy Chairs—Spring Seat . 10s. 6d., 21s., 30s. to 61. 6s.
Spring Couches 35s. to 71. 7s.
Feather Beds 31s., 36s., 31. 3s.
Every Article Warranted.
108, 109, HIGH HOLBORN.

FURNITURE.—ILLUSTRATED CATA-
LOGUE.—A new Furnishing Guide, of a superior order,
containing designs of Furniture suitable to all classes, with
reference number and cost of each article. Also, the sum total
for furnishing a Villa or Mansion of any magnitude, may be had
on application. No family ought to be without one. The in-
creasing demand for information by persons about to furnish,
from all parts of the United Kingdom, and the suburbs of the
metropolis, have induced HOWITT and CO. at considerable
cost, to prepare this new Furnishing Guide, which, on
personal must be appreciated by the public. Being in character
with the high standing of the establishment it represents, and
ornamental in finish, it may have a place in the Drawing-room
or Library Table.

HOWITT and CO., House Furniture, Bedding and Carpet
Manufacturers, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

A MINISTER of Baptist principles could
LABOUR among a destitute people freely if within twenty
miles of London.
Direct, D., 193, Dover-road, Southwark.

WANTED, a steady active YOUTH as an
APPRENTICE.
Apply to R. Barter, Grocer and Provision Merchant, Stony
Stratford, Bucks.

FLOUR WARRANTED FREE FROM
ADULTERATION, and delivered to any part of London
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Ecclesiastical Affairs.

THE OTHER SIDE OF A NEGLECTED PRECEPT.

WE have sometimes speculated upon the probable consequences that would have ensued, supposing certain injunctions to have dropped out of the sacred text in the first or second century of the Christian era, and the principles they involve had been now for the first time propounded as in strict accordance with the Divine will. Take, for example, that command the authority of which none will have the hardihood to controvert—"Call no man master on earth." Imagine it to have been accidentally omitted by the earliest transcriber, and to have been unknown to the Church, as the language of Jesus, down to this day. Imagine, further, some German professor of our own times inferring from the general spirit of Christianity the duty of every man to examine and decide for himself in matters of faith, and publishing to the world his conviction in the self-same terms which we now believe to have fallen from the lips of Him who "spake as never man spake." What a stir would the bold utterance have occasioned! If it had been echoed pretty extensively at home, think of all the solemn homilies that would have been read upon the pride of intellect—of all the denunciations that would have been levelled against the subversion of proper authority—of all the sarcasms that would have been let fly at young, inexperienced, and hot-headed innovators—of the dire consequences that would have been prognosticated as the certain produce of such poisonous seed—and of the stern decision with which the new school would have been socially and ecclesiastically un-Christianised! And then fancy in the midst of the conflict a sudden discovery of the missing text! What a wondrous deal of anxiety, fear, anger, zeal, learning, labour, and mischief-making would it show to have gone for nothing, or, rather, what is much worse than nothing!

Now, really, we cannot help thinking that this same injunction, although safe enough in our New Testament, has slipped out of men's memories, and that if it were but called to mind, fairly interpreted, and practically recognised in all its fullness of meaning, the effect would be pretty much the same as we have above supposed. No doubt there is an aspect of the duty and right of "private judgment" which is kept in sight steadily enough—that, namely, which is necessary to the inculcation of individual accountability to God. But so much can hardly be said of that aspect of them which looks towards the relation in which men stand one towards another. When, in the earnest and conscientious investigation of religious truth, one is observed to deviate from the beaten track—to cast aside from him phraseology which has nothing to recommend it but that it is customary—to give signs of treating established as well as novel interpretations of Scripture as not necessarily correct, and of looking at

new as well as old theories as not necessarily erroneous—when one is supposed to sit loose to conventionally-received systems, and not to attach great importance to the authenticating stamp of certain venerated names—it is seldom remembered on his behalf that he may be acting in strictest obedience to the command which bids him, in regard to the formation of his faith, refuse his blind concurrence in the decision of any man, however venerable, or any body of men, however worthy of respect. Perhaps, among the surprises which will startle us in a future state, none will more excite our wonder than a retrospect, from that higher point of view, of our extreme fussiness to prevent those whom our influence could reach from boldly acting in the spirit of our Lord's injunction.

Well, if we are individually responsible for our faith, we are, of course, bound to use whatever means may be within our reach to test its soundness. An earnest spirit of inquiry with a view to independent judgment is commended by supreme authority. But what does this imply? That prescription, general consent, fixed creeds, and established systems of doctrine, are not to supersede that personal and scrutinising investigation of religious truth which is requisite to the satisfaction of our own conscience. Now, we say that the interposition of another to prohibit this investigation—intentional and deliberate discouragement of the process at any point—any attempt to stay it by an appeal to false motives—any effort to pervert it by a boisterous, threatening, denunciatory treatment of the inquirer—is directly at variance with both the express teaching, and the pervading genius, of the Christian revelation. Whatever we may think of the conclusions which a man may profess—however erroneous, in our view, may be the decisions of his mind—whilst we have no ground for believing that he is wantonly playing false with his means and opportunities, we are bound so to conduct ourselves towards him as will encourage and show respect to, not his heterodoxy, as we deem it, but his refusal to take unquestioned other men's convictions. To argue this point would seem to us to be absurdly superfluous. As an abstract proposition, it will probably be admitted at once. We may therefore occupy our space to better advantage by looking at the proposition in some of its practical phases—setting it in a variety of lights.

It behoves us, then, to bear in mind that the entire compass of revealed truth is no more within the ken of any one man, church, sect, or age, than is that of the physical universe. At best, we know only in part. Our range of eye is limited. The sum total of the truths distributed through all creeds is comparatively small, and of these no individual comprehends the whole. There is room enough, and need enough, for individual and independent explorations, however numerous they may be, however varied their results. He who imagines he knows all that is to be known, or that what he sees can be seen in no other light, is immensely more mistaken, and, we may add, more heterodox, than the most mistaken heretic whose further inquiries he would suppress. Even what we ourselves receive as sound doctrine is the outcome of many conflicting and antagonistic representations of it. It is impossible to say how much of the result is to be attributed to preceding errors, or how much to the correcter insight that exploded them. The horizon of our faith has been enlarged, the objects of our faith have been illustrated, the confidence of our faith has been increased, by the indirect and secondary influence of many a reputed heresy. Even, therefore, where a man, judged by our own convictions, is going wrong—always supposing him to be honestly using his abilities—we are not justified by any concern we may feel about the future interests of the Church, in discouraging his freedom of inquiry by putting it under a social ban. Experience bids us anticipate from it more good than ill.

And then, although we may have the fullest conviction that we hold the truth, and that the truth we hold is vitally important, we cannot, without manifest presumption, be equally confident that we have seen it in all the aspects it is capable of assuming, or have taken its bearings in

relation to all surrounding truths. What strikes us as standing in direct opposition to the form of doctrine with which we are familiar may turn out to be only another side of the same spiritual verity, or, at any rate, when viewed from the right direction, in perfect harmony with it. What right have we to restrict all mankind to our particular point and moment of vision? Why should we wish to say to every variety of mind, "You shall see just what I see, in just the same pattern, with just the same lights, shadows, colours, proportions, or I will make your life all the more uneasy on account of your inability?" How often have men quarrelled to the death over a difference which survivors have discovered to be a difference only in appearance!

Further, we can judge of no man's errors of faith but as he himself may state them. But surely, we all know the inadequacy of language, even when well employed, to give an exact photograph of spiritual ideas, and we might remember that some men do not use it skilfully. Unless we can measure the precise value of an opponent's words, not as *we* are wont to estimate them, but as *he* is—unless we can be sure that we have given no less force, and no more, to his expressions of sentiment, in every case, than he meant them to convey—unless we are cognisant of all the shades and colours of meaning which his terms derive from old associations—we are very likely to imagine, from his statement of it, that the difference between him and us is much greater than it is. And especially is this likely to be the case where an unusual mode of statement constitutes almost the sole ground for suspecting divergence from orthodoxy. For until it be made clear that the same thing in substance cannot be stated in many more ways than one, it will be both charitable and safe to assume—further evidence to the contrary being wanting—that novelty of expression does not necessarily infer heterodoxy of religious sentiment. Certainly, it cannot be held to justify social persecution.

If we deemed it advisable, we could multiply to an almost indefinite extent these illustrations of the folly and injustice of rudely obstructing freedom and individuality of thought and utterance in religious matters, even when we see most reason to deplore its results. But we must have regard to our readers' patience, and to our own limits. The sum of what we wish to observe is this—that when we are bidden by the highest authority to "call no man master on earth," we are also bidden not to assume mastership ourselves—no, not even for the purpose of crushing error. We really need not be alarmed—the truth of God will never be in so bad a case as to require us to violate the laws of God in order to rescue it. It is not every shaking of the ark that will overturn it—and it will be best for ourselves, if not for others, to beware of putting forth unhallowed hands to keep it steady.

CHURCH-RATES—THE NEXT MOVE.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—May I request the favour of your insertion of the following letter, which I have Sir W. Clay's permission to make public?

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES J. FOSTER.

Liberation Society, Serjeants' Inn.

Fulwell Lodge, Twickenham,
August 4, 1856.

My dear Sir,—You have seen, of course, my notice with respect to Church-rates for next session: you approve, I trust, of the form in which it is given, and the purpose it indicates.—Abolition, with the saving only of existing rights, such is the substance of the notice, and such will be the exclusive object of the bill. It will consist in fact of the two first clauses of the bill of the session just closed, and being so short we may fairly look to carry it to the Lords by means of the opportunities open to an independent member. Bitter experience shows us what result is to be expected from the addition of provisions, in however conciliatory a spirit conceived—by lengthening the bill they serve but to furnish facilities

or opposition. Experience yet more painful warns us against hoping by any concessions to obtain the real assistance of Government.

When we accepted the Government amendments, we expected, as we were fully entitled to expect, that in the prosecution of the measure we should have its hearty assistance, and might thus reasonably hope to afford an earlier relief to those on whose behalf, mainly, the measure was brought forward. It is foreign to my present object to recur to the mode in which those expectations were disappointed. I was probably the last man in the House who believed such disappointment to be possible, and certainly it was not by me that it was the least keenly felt.

I do not for a moment, however, regret that we accepted the amendments. I sincerely believe that our refusal would have placed us in a worse position, as regards the ability to carry our point, than that in which we now stand; and although it caused some differences of opinion which we regretted, to the great majority of the Nonconformist body, I believe the course we took gave full satisfaction.

But what is best to be done now? If, indeed, it were possible to suppose that our opponents had really succeeded in their obvious policy—if among those who have so long supported our efforts there were any weariness induced by repeated disappointment—any indisposition for the moment to renew the struggle—then, undoubtedly, it might be better to abandon the notice which I have given. But I believe you do not doubt that the same interest exists everywhere throughout the country—nor that the same determination to reap the fruit of our victories will be manifested, the consciousness of which, on the part of our opponents, conduces so much to win them. For my own part, I am quite prepared to continue to urge the question on the attention of Parliament with all the earnestness which the most profound conviction of the justice of our cause can inspire.

It is certain that no satisfactory settlement will ever be obtained except by a pressure of public opinion, which no Government will venture to resist or neglect. When Parliament meets, the ordinary constitutional resources will no doubt be made use of. But much may be done meanwhile. Vestry contests are, I understand, of constant occurrence even at this season of the year. They have already half decided the controversy by having so greatly diminished the aggregate amount of the rate. The extension of these contests even into parishes in which immediate success is not to be looked for, cannot fail to produce the most important results. Opposition in one parish will insure victory in another. The mere reduction of churchwardens' estimates to their legal dimensions will be a practical gain not to be despised, even should the remainder be afterwards thought worth defending. In every parish it should be known that resistance, always based on justice, has now the full sanction of law.

The necessity of continuing these contests—the delay which has already taken place in the settlement of this most painful question, are much to be deplored. It may be doubted whether they be disadvantageous to the views of those who advocate, to its fullest extent, the progress of religious freedom; yet it is by them that a settlement is urged. The real danger of delay is to the interests of the Church—and its responsibility rests wholly on those who profess to be exclusively her friends.

Believe me always, yours very truly,
To Dr. Foster. W. CLAY.

THE PROTESTANT DISSENTING DEPUTIES.

On Thursday, the ordinary half-yearly meeting of the Protestant Dissenting Deputies of the three denominations was held at the Milton Club, Ludgate-hill. ASPLBY PELLATT, Esq., M.P., was in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said the last half-year had been characterised by events of some importance, but the committee met their friends with mingled feelings of regret and pleasure. They had to regret that, notwithstanding the exertions of Sir William Clay and his supporters, by some misunderstanding, the Government had been unable to find a day at the end of the session for going on with the Church-rates Bill, and that measure had accordingly been stifled. It was proposed next session to give undivided attention to that subject, and to endeavour to force the Government to make it fairly and honestly a Ministerial question. He had to congratulate the meeting with regard to the success of the Marriage Bill; the Dissenters' Marriages Bill, as it was at first called, but the title of which had been altered, and it was now termed An Act to Amend the Law relating to Marriage and Registration. There had been a severe struggle to enable that bill to be passed in conformity with the petition which the Dissenting deputies had presented, and in committee several valuable clauses were lost, and he had been even urged to give the bill up; but many of the provisions in question were restored on the third reading, and its usefulness preserved. The honourable gentleman spoke in high terms of the assistance he had received from Mr. Cheetham, Mr. Hadfield, and Mr. Edward Ball, in passing this bill. He directed attention next to the question of the burial laws. The Dissenters had long contended that, whether a burial ground was consecrated or not, they had a right that their ministers should perform a service over the dead. In Ireland that had long been the custom, and in the last session an act had passed which gave full liberty on that point to all denominations in Ireland. He had pointed that fact out to Sir G. Grey,

and next session it was a point for which the Dissenters would contend. He should recommend that renewed petitions should be presented to Parliament on the subject of Church-rates; for the opponents of abolition were petitioning strongly, and urging the recognition of the principle of compensation, in the event of their abolition. He should also recommend the continuous presentation of petitions on the subject of the Oaths Bill. The committee had taken steps with reference to cases in which clergymen of the Church of England had insisted on the re-marriage of persons who had been married by the Superintendent-Registrar, and a prosecution had been instituted against one clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Lush, which had resulted in that gentleman's sending a letter of apology to the committee, acknowledging that he was mistaken in the law, and in his paying the expenses of the prosecution. On the whole, the labours of the past year were therefore successful. A report would be read to the meeting, which was an extraordinary report; and a resolution would be proposed, embodying the question—whether, as the Dissenters' Marriages Bill had benefited a number of denominations besides their own—especially the Jews and Quakers—those bodies should not be called on to afford some contribution to the expenses of carrying that measure, which amounted to some 500l.

Mr. H. M. TERRELL, the Secretary, then read the letter of the Rev. Mr. Lush, above alluded to, the substance of which was stated by the Chairman. He then read a report tracing the progress of the efforts of the committee of the Protestant Dissenters with reference to the Marriage Bill, from 1852 to its passing last session.

The report was then put and adopted, as was also a resolution sanctioning the printing and publishing an abstract of it, calling on those Dissenting denominations not connected with this body, and who had benefited by the parliamentary labours of the committee, to contribute to the expense incurred in passing the Dissenters' Marriages Bill.

A vote of thanks was passed to Sir William Clay and his associates in Parliament for their exertions on behalf of the Church-rates Bill, and assisting in the passing of the Dissenters' Marriages Bill; and the resolution also expressing regret that the efforts which had been made had been hitherto unsuccessful, and the hope that they would be successful in the next session.

A resolution was proposed condemnatory of the conduct of the Government with regard to the Church-rates Bill, but the general feeling of the meeting was opposed to it, and it was disapproved of by the moving of the previous question.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Mr. Cheetham, Mr. Hadfield, and Mr. Edward Ball, for their assiduity in Parliament in the obtaining of the Dissenters' Marriages Bill, and their attention to other measures connected with the interests of Nonconformists.

OUR CHURCH-RATE RECORD.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES.—On Friday, the 8th inst., a vestry meeting was called by the churchwardens and rector to pass their accounts and make a Church-rate for the ensuing year. The meeting was numerously attended, and censures were freely passed upon the Church officers for not before submitting the accounts to supervision, the said accounts extending over a period of nearly three years, and leaving considerable arrears. A rate for the ensuing year of fourpence in the pound was then moved by the rector, Rev. T. B. Morrell, and duly seconded; upon which Mr. D. Burgess moved, as an amendment, seconded by Mr. H. Horne, "That this meeting be adjourned till this day six months." The rector refused to put the amendment to the meeting, upon which Mr. Burgess protested against such a course, and insisted that he was legally bound to take the sense of the meeting on his amendment. This the rector still refusing to do, the sense of the vestry was taken for and against granting any rate, when for the rate seventeen hands were held up, and thirty-four against it. A poll was then demanded, but, at the suggestion of some of the ratepayers, it was postponed till the experiment of raising sufficient funds by voluntary contributions was tried, and which is expected to succeed. The motion against the rate was supported by many of the members of the Establishment, and had the cause of liberty been practically advocated by the body of Dissenters here, this odious impost might have been extinguished years ago.

CHURCH-RATE SEIZURE AT THE RESIDENCE OF THOMAS THOMPSON, Esq.—A Cheshire correspondent writes as follows: In my walk through the beautiful village of St. Arvans I noticed a printed bill stuck to a post, announcing the sale of "two valuable silver watches to the best bidder." On inquiry, I was told that the "two valuable silver watches" belonged to Thomas Thompson, Esq., who had occupied Piercefield Mansion for nearly three years. On the 24th March last, a Church-rate was granted for the parish of St. Arvans, and a demand was made by the wardens on Mr. Thompson for 25s., as his quota; this he refused to pay, being himself a Dissenter from principle, and in his conscience believing that the religion of the New Testament ought to be supported by the voluntary offerings of the people, and that compulsory Church-rates are injurious, unjust, and iniquitous. The wardens then procured a summons and distress-warrant against him. The constable lost no time in presenting himself at Piercefield Mansion, and as the Hon. Mrs. Thompson was to leave next morning, he hastily pulled the instrument of terror from his pocket-book, and then seized the "two valuable silver watches." On Tuesday, the 29th ult., the "two valuable silver watches" were sold by auction by the village blacksmith! One watch was knocked down at 35s., the other at 52s., and good bargains they were. Here endeth

the history of the "two valuable silver watches." What is to be thought of the *humanity* of the leading characters in this transaction? A blacksmith (a most respectable man of his class, it is true) enters Piercefield Mansion, and with stentorian voice addresses the meek and humble woman, who has a good word for everybody, who overflows with the milk of human kindness, and who is the worthy daughter of the late Baroness Barham, whose praise fills the Principality of Wales—the Hon. Mrs. Thompson (her worthy husband being absent from home), "I have a distress-warrant," says the man of iron, "which gives me power to take some of your goods, if you do not pay the rate and the expenses." Is there a lady in the parish of St. Arvans that approves of this work, that does not feel shame for the parties who could treat such a lady as the Hon. Mrs. Thompson with such indignity for the trifling sum of twenty-five shillings, which she withheld from purest conscientious scruples? And what is to be thought of the *policy* of the transaction from first to last? Will right-thinking men feel warmer attachment to the Church through it? The bill of sale is just come to my hand, and is as follows:—

Constable's regulated expenses—	
To keeping goods	£0 12 6
„ Levying distress	0 3 6
„ Selling goods	0 3 0
„ Printing bills	0 2 6
„ Balance paid Mr. Smith for Mr. Thompson	1 4 0
„ Rate and expenses before magistrates	2 2 0
	£4 7 0

Goods sold:—	
First watch	1 15 0
Second watch	2 12 0
	£4 7 0

DEFEAT OF A CHURCH-RATE AT SUTTON VALENTINE.—At a vestry meeting, called for the purpose of making a Church-rate, on Friday week, there was an unusually numerous attendance. Messrs. Farmer and Dutton, who have not paid the last rate, on the ground of its illegality, presented a protest against any proceedings being taken for the purpose of making a new rate, until an entry in the minute-book, dated 24th February, 1855, and signed by J. Falne, and H. Cobb, be erased or obliterated, and the rate of the 25th August, 1854 (which that entry was intended to invalidate), be collected. This protest the chairman refused to receive. Amongst those who took part in the discussion which ensued were the Rev. James Hamer, pastor of the Independent Church; Messrs. Harman and Buss, two of its deacons; Mr. William Love, and Mr. John Smith jun., the latter a Churchman. Mr. Churchwarden Higgins proposed, seconded by Mr. Cobb, that a rate of sixpence in the pound be made, though he had not yet read the estimate. To this an amendment was proposed by Mr. Hamer, seconded by Mr. Dutton, that the meeting be adjourned for six months, and a written protest was handed to the chairman against his conduct in refusing to put the protest first named, with a notice requiring it to be put. Mr. John Smith, jun., proposed another amendment to the effect, that the rate be applied only to the necessary repairs and meeting the debt upon the church, and took the opportunity of suggesting, that the required amount (12l.) should be raised by voluntary contributions, offering to undertake to raise 5l. himself; but on Mr. Harman representing to him that his amendment was proved, by the experience of former years, to be quite inoperative for the purpose of restriction, he at once withdrew it. Mr. Farmer, as a further amendment, then proposed that there be no rate; which was seconded by Mr. Dutton. This was put to a show of hands, and was carried by a majority of 6; there appearing for the amendment, 15; against it 9. Mr. Churchwarden Grant then demanded a poll of the whole parish, and was seconded by ex-Churchwarden Cobb; but before the time of its being taken could be arranged, Mr. Farmer required the chairman to put the amendment, "That this meeting be adjourned for six months." This was accordingly done, when there appeared, for the amendment, 16; against it 9; majority, 7. This, we are informed, put an end to the whole proceedings, and prevented a poll.

ISLE OF ELY.—In April last, a vestry meeting at Sutton refused a rate, by a decided majority, on the show of hands, and no poll was demanded. At the end of July, another meeting was called, and again the rate was refused, but a poll took place, which resulted in the loss of the rate by a majority of fifty-four persons and sixty-four votes—only twenty-five persons voting for the rate. The Chairman was thanked for his impartiality, and the business was conducted quietly. At Haddenham, the Chairman, the Rev. H. Hughes, opened with an attack on the Liberation Society, which, he said, had circulated their bills and tracts without stint during a recent contest at Shrewsbury, and would do so anywhere. He had not much to say against them, but he did not think much of the society, as it was composed of infidels, or had had infidels among its members. He stated, in the course of his speech, that there was plenty of property in the Church, and there would be no need of Church-rates if the revenues were properly divided, adding that he was anxious to preserve peace. His advocacy of Church-rates had so little effect that, on his concluding, no one was prepared to make any motion. It was at length, however, proposed, that a committee to consider the subject of repairs should be appointed—an adjournment to receive its report, and, if necessary, to make a rate, being also proposed. Mr. J. Brown, of Earith, moved an amendment against such appointment, and any proceedings for making a Church-rate; and this was carried by fifty or sixty

against six or seven; no poll being demanded. Mr. Brown, before the close, said that as having been a delegate, at the recent Conference of the Liberation Society, at which so many ministers and other good men were present, he could not allow the society to be stigmatised as "infidel."

SOUTH OCKENDON, ESSEX.—On Saturday, August 2, a vestry was called to consider the propriety of making a Church-rate. The Rev. Henry Eves, rector, in the chair. No estimate was produced, but Mr. Elsdon, rector's warden, moved a rate of 1d. in the pound. This was seconded by Rev. T. Wilkinson, curate. An amendment, that no rate be granted, was moved by Mr. James Good, and seconded by Mr. Henry Sturgeon. The rector refused to put the amendment; but, after much time lost in discussion, the sense of the vestry was taken simply for or against the vote. In a vestry consisting chiefly of Churchmen, the curate and rector's warden supported the rate, two or three voted neither way, and the rest held up their hands against it. A poll was demanded by the curate, and fixed for the evenings of the ensuing week, and at its close there appeared, for the rate, ten votes; against it, fifty. The clergy being deserted by nearly all their own people, and feeling from the first their case was hopeless, forbore exertion, and hence future contests may show a closer run, and higher numbers on each side. Many cottage occupants proffered their votes against the rate, but were rejected by the rector in spite of every argument and protest. The living of South Ockendon is a rich one. The tithes are commuted at 828l. A good rectory-house, some rich glebe, and fees must be worth considerably more than another 100l. per annum. The rector was presented thirty-five years since, by his uncle, the late John Cliff, Esq., a gentleman who, whilst patron of the living, was a member of the Independent Church, and an extensive benefactor, in life and at his death, of the Independent Church, of which the Rev. J. Morrison is now minister. The incumbent resides, but never officiates, save in such duties as involve a fee. The Sunday duty is performed by a curate imposed by episcopal authority. The Wesleyans and Independents have large Sunday-schools, and adjoining the Independent chapel is a well attended British-school. Not a child receives instruction in connexion with the parish church. About six years since the occupants of the parochial singing pew refused to sing in consequence of a dispute, and not a psalm has been heard in South Ockendon church for that long period.—*From a Correspondent.*

ST. MARY'S, MARLBOROUGH.—At a vestry meeting held in this parish on the 7th inst., the churchwarden produced his estimate for the year. The first item being 20l. 10s. for salaries, it was suggested that one-third of the year had already elapsed, and as they ought not to provide for any longer time than their period of office, the churchwardens were going beyond the law, but they declined to make any alteration. The next item was for visitation fees, which were objected to, and, upon a vote being taken, were struck out. The next item was for warming and lighting the church, which also was objected to, but the chairman refused to put any more amendments. The question was, rate or no rate? The opponents of the rate, seeing they were determined, gave in a written protest against the proceeding, and then the show of hands was taken on a 4d. rate, when the majority was against it; the numbers being 13 for, to 20 against, the rate. The churchwarden then demanded a poll, which was appointed for the next day, between the hours of ten and four, a most inconvenient time for the great majority of the ratepayers, they being generally either mechanics or labourers. The Church party set to work, and the screw was applied in a most shameful manner by some parties; they also issued a circular begging their friends to come to the rescue. The result was that fifty-six votes were given for the rate, and forty-nine against it. Help was given to the Church in various ways, by many who claim to be the more respectable Dissenters. Not only did they abstain from voting against the rate, but some of them prevented others from doing so.

THE CHURCH-RATE QUESTION AT HACKNEY.—South Hackney has followed the example of the neighbouring parishes (St. John's and St. Barnabas, Homerton) by refusing to grant a Church-rate. At a vestry meeting, held on Thursday morning, at the school-house in Well-street, under the presidency of the rector, the Rev. G. P. Lockwood, a rate of 4d. in the pound was asked. This was opposed, and on a show of hands rejected by a majority of two to one. The churchwardens hereupon demanded a poll, which closed on Friday afternoon at five o'clock, when the numbers were declared to be: For the rate, 202 votes; against it, 371 votes; majority against the rate, 169. The rate was accordingly refused. The result has surprised no one at all acquainted with the state of the parish and the sentiment of the parishioners. It is fair to state, moreover, that within a short distance of the district chapel of South Hackney, under Mr. Lockwood's incumbency, there are three large Dissenting chapels belonging to the Baptist, the Independent, and the Wesleyan sects, besides a Roman Catholic chapel of some pretensions, and another Dissenting place of worship (persuasion unknown) near St. Thomas's-square. It is understood that the support of the rate by the Church party in general has been very lukewarm, and that it has only been afforded under a conviction that the question must be finally settled by the Legislature, to the satisfaction of the Dissenters, at no distant period.—*Times.*—A meeting of the leading Churchmen of the parish was to be held yesterday (Tuesday), for the purpose of considering how the funds are to be raised to pay the parochial salaries now due, and to make provision for the future remuneration of the said officials, and to raise the funds necessary, from time to time,

meet the various parochial expenses heretofore defrayed out of the Church-rate levied upon the whole of the district.

ADDRESS TO BRITISH PROTESTANTS.—The Rev. Canon Stowell, of Manchester, has just issued an address "to the Protestants, and especially the Protestant electors, of Great Britain and Ireland," in which he says, that amid the chaos of parties, two bodies manifest cohesion, the effect, not of political, but of religious sentiment. "On the one hand, there are the representatives of Rome, and, on the other, the representatives of the Reformation. The former, true as ever to the Vatican, unscrupulous, intriguing, faithful to no class of statesmen, embarrassing and coercing all; the latter body gradually emerging into distinctness, assuming a definite form, asserting its independence of action, combining men of every shade of political sentiment, when questions affecting the great principles of the glorious revolution, to which the House of Brunswick owes the Throne, arise." He goes on to say:—

Can any of us now doubt that the "Derbyites" are hollow? Can any of us doubt that the "Peelites" are worse? By all means let us have Lord Palmerston as Premier till we can get a better. At the least he tells us what he means.

The present, then, is obviously the very juncture for consolidating and invigorating the Protestant body in the House. It is with you to do it. A general election is at the door. No great watchword, political or commercial, sways the constituencies of the kingdom. Let our rallying cry, then, be "Protestant supremacy." Let every other consideration be subordinate. Let steps be taken at once to secure good men and true as candidates. In every county and borough let committees of electors be formed. Let there be union. Let there be united action. We have wanted a basis for our operations. We have wanted a point on which to concentrate our efforts. Maynooth is a capital touchstone, but, as a foundation of action, it is too narrow. Providentially our want is, as I am persuaded, met at this emergency by the suggestion of a masterly pamphlet, just published, and entitled, "Who shall Rule us?" Purchase it. Ponder it. Act upon it. Were the declaration it proposes adopted by all constituencies, and pressed upon all candidates, the effect would, I am convinced, be wonderful. What we do must be promptly done. The tide is with us, but it may soon turn. And does not the state of Italy, the state of France, the state of America, the state of Ireland—and do not the mighty machinations of the Jesuits—urge us to energy and decision?

Brethren! in the name of your country, your monarch, and your God, bestir yourselves. Our cause is good, our prize is noble, and the Lord will be true to those who are true to His truth.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOPS OF GLOUCESTER AND CHRISTCHURCH.—On Sunday morning, the Right Rev. Dr. Charles Baring, who has been appointed Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and the Right Rev. Henry J. C. Harper, who has been appointed Bishop of Christ Church, New Zealand, were consecrated in the private chapel of Lambeth Palace. Prayers were read by the Rev. John Thomas, B.C.L., the Archbishop of Canterbury's chaplain, after which his Grace read the consecration service, when the bishops elect, vested in their rochets, were presented to the Primate by the Bishops of Winchester and Oxford. The Rev. J. H. Gurney ascended the pulpit and selected for the text the first and second verses of the second chapter of St. Paul's second epistle to Timothy. The reverend gentleman, in glancing at the present condition of the Church, expressed his regret that the pulpit had not kept pace with the growing intelligence of the age, and that in a large number of sermons the ideas were few, the aim uncertain, and the words feeble. Admitting the increase of Dissent, he thought the best way to meet it, and at the same time advance the interests of the Church, was by earnest work on the part of the clergy rather than by disquisitions on apostolical succession or other abstruse points of controversy. At the close of the sermon the new bishops put on the rest of the episcopal habit, and were admitted to their office by the imposition of hands, the Archbishop of Canterbury saying to each—"Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a bishop in the Church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. And remember that thou stir up the grace of God which is given thee by the imposition of our hands, for God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, and love, and sobriety."

MORE LIVINGS TO BE SOLD.—At the instance of Lord Shaftesbury, Parliament has passed a bill permitting the sale of advowsons in the few cases in which the right of presentation belongs to the ratepayers, thereby destroying the only fraction of popular right in the choice of ministers, existing in the Church of England. The reason urged in favour of the change is, that an election of a clergyman by the inhabitants of a parish is usually the occasion of discreditable excitement and of unseemly practices. There being no "assembly of faithful men" to choose, the choice devolves on the mob, and the remedy suggested by the evangelical Lord Shaftesbury is to take away the right of appointment from the mob, and to give it to whoever will bid money enough at the Auction Mart—money which will then be available for the work of Church extension.—*The Liberator.*

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL ON BURIAL FEES.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Preston Burial Board, on Wednesday last, the clerk (Mr. M. Myres) reported that he had received the opinion of the Attorney-General, Sir A. E. Cockburn, on the case submitted to him by the board. The case was of considerable length, but it may be briefly stated that it was to ascertain whether the board had done right in keeping the charges for land separate from those of clerical fees, fixing one price for the consecrated and the unconsecrated portions of the cemetery. The case submitted to the Attorney-General concluded

as follows: Your opinion is requested upon the following points—

QUESTIONS.

1st. Whether the construction which the board has put upon the clauses above referred to, with reference to the exclusive rights of the vicar, is the proper legal construction?

2nd. Whether, on the refusal of a person using the consecrated ground to pay more than the amount charged for the consecrated portion, an action at law could be successfully maintained by the board or the vicar for the additional amount charged by the scale before referred to, for the vicar's fees?

ANSWERS.

1st. I am of opinion that the construction which the board has put upon the clauses referred to is the right one, and that the vicar is only entitled to special fees in respect of burials taking place in the consecrated portion of the burial ground.

2nd. I am of opinion that the vicar may recover such fees on refusal to pay them by persons burying in the consecrated ground, by suit in the Ecclesiastical Court. (See "Spry v. Guardians of Marylebone," 2, Carter's Ecclesiastical Report.) I doubt whether an action at law would lie, even now that the fees are granted or confirmed by statute. (See "Spry v. Galeop," M. and W., 716.)

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Mr. Brewer had all along felt confident that no other opinion could be given on the point, and asked how much the expenses connected with this opinion would amount to? The Clerk said they would not exceed ten guineas. The motion was then put and agreed to.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN FRANCE.—The power of refusing to authorise the opening of a new chapel, or the holding of meetings for the first time, is still positively claimed and used by the prefects. For instance: the meetings held at Valeraugue by Pastor Gallienne were interdicted, as your readers know. Depending on the promise of religious liberty, apparently ratified by the opening of several of our Churches, a double petition was sent in to the Prefect of the Drome—one from twenty-five householders of Valeraugue, among whom were fifteen municipal councillors; and the other from the Mayor and seven members of the municipal body of Vigan (a sous préfecture), the latter assuring the prefect that nothing but good could result from the presence of a man like Pastor Gallienne preaching the Gospel in any place. The reply was a positive refusal on the above plea, viz.: that the minister's directions only referred to chapels in existence before 1852. Our Wesleyan brethren are resolved to have recourse to every legal means to conquer their rights, as the converts of the Evangelical Society have done. Our schools are still closed. Thus, we have still need of the sympathy and prayers of English Christians.—*Paris Correspondent of the Christian Times.*

SCENE IN A CHURCH.—On Sunday morning, during Divine service in the recently-opened church of St. Stephen's, in the Westbourne Park-road, Paddington, a numerous congregation were suddenly seized with feelings of alarm, at a precipitate descent of a portion of the ceiling from the right hand gallery of the church. The noise and dust, coupled with the uncertainty of what might follow, naturally caused the greatest portion of the congregation to retire. After a suspension of nearly a quarter of an hour, the service was renewed before an extremely diminished congregation, to whom the worthy incumbent, who had exerted himself strongly to allay the excitement, stated that providentially no injury of serious import had been sustained.

THE BISHOPRIC OF LONDON.—The *Durham Advertiser* mentions a rumour which is current amongst the cathedral clergy in that city, that Dr. George Waddington, Dean of Durham, is to have the bishopric of London, on the retirement of Dr. Blomfield. Another report gives the metropolitan diocese to Dr. Jackson, the present Bishop of Lincoln. A third states that the Right Rev. Dr. James Prince Lee, Bishop of Manchester, will succeed to the bishopric of Durham.

THE INCUMBENCY OF CLERKENWELL.—It is expected that there will be a keen contest for the incumbency of this parish, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. E. L. Faulkner, as several clergymen have intimated their intention of becoming candidates for the appointment. The incumbency, which is a perpetual curacy, worth about 300l. a year, is in the gift of the inhabitants, who proceed to the election in public meeting, in the usual manner. The election will take place in about a fortnight.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION.—The Third Report of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Ecclesiastical Commission has been printed. At present, the property vested in the Commission is applicable to the whole kingdom, with a preference to places most needing cure of souls. Some persons desire that the money accruing should be spent in the diocese where the property lies; but the committee report against any such change. They deem it expedient, nevertheless, to make provision, from any surplus revenue in the hands of an ecclesiastical corporation, for the spiritual wants of the place where the payments arise; and also, in providing for populous places, to give a preference to those where the additional provision will be met by local contributions. They declare the consolidation of the Church-building and Ecclesiastical Commissions to be desirable. With regard to bishops' incomes, just now a matter of great interest, it is recommended, that land sufficient to yield the statutory income be attached to each see, to be managed by the bishop, under the inspection of the commissioners. The particular mode of accomplishing these objects, the committee report, will require further consideration.

THE SUNDAY BANDS IN MANCHESTER.—The Manchester City Council, at their quarterly meeting on Wednesday, were occupied for about six hours in debating the question of Sunday bands. Memorials were presented against the bands in the

parks on Sundays from clergymen and ministers, from teachers and conductors of Sunday-schools, from 158 merchants and others residing near the Queen's-park, from the officers of the Manchester Sunday-school Union, representing 900 teachers and 9,000 scholars, and from certain churchwardens and other officers; and, on the other hand, a memorial was presented in favour of the bands from 15,305 working men. Mr. Alderman Bancroft moved a resolution recommending the gentlemen constituting the bands committee to withdraw them. Mr. Alderman Barnes seconded the resolution. Mr. Alderman Heywood moved an amendment to the effect that it was unnecessary at present to interfere with the playing of bands in the parks on Sunday. Mr. Harry Rawson seconded the amendment. On a division, the amendment was negatived by twenty-seven to eighteen, and the original resolution was then passed without a division. In consequence of this resolution, the committee for providing Sunday music for the people have given notice that they will for the present withdraw the Sunday bands from the people's parks.

THE LUTHERANS OF GERMANY.—The *Hamburg News* contains a letter from Berlin of the 4th, which gives the following rather improbable piece of intelligence: "Some of the minutes of the general conference of the Lutheran communities, which took place in May last, have just been published. It results from them that the conference was of opinion that auricular confession should be re-established, and that the clergymen should be invested with the power of pronouncing excommunications."

Religious Intelligence.

AMERICAN BAPTISTS AND SLAVERY.—At a meeting of sixty Baptist ministers of Boston and vicinity, resolutions were passed upon the late slavery outrages at Washington and in Kansas, and declaring the scriptural doctrine, "that among the moral wrongs and national sins suitable for themes in the pulpit, American slavery is entitled to greater prominence; and though it may not become a minister of the Gospel to enter any political arena, nor bring its party strifes within walls consecrated to peace and personal godliness, he should not forbear to proclaim the criminalities and corruptions of this giant evil, howsoever connected with Church or State, or to use any right means of influence in his power to arrest and remove it."—*New York Chronicle*.

BRADFORD.—LISTER HILLS CHAPEL.—On Thursday afternoon, the Rev. Joseph Williams was publicly set apart to the pastoral office in this chapel, according to the simple forms customary in the Independent body. The Rev. W. Thomas, of College Chapel, the Rev. W. Scott, the Rev. J. G. Miall, of Salem Chapel, and the Rev. J. R. Campbell, M.A., of Horton Lane Chapel, took part in the service. The statement of the young minister, of his own experience and of the motives which led him to enter the ministry, were most impressive and affecting. Afterwards the Rev. Josiah Viney, of Bethnal Green Chapel, London, the former pastor of Mr. Williams, delivered the charge, a discourse replete with wise and solemn counsels, and eminently adapted to be useful, not only to the candidate for ordination, but to the numerous ministers assembled on the occasion. At the close of the service many of the congregation adjourned to the school-room and partook of tea; the ministers were entertained by Samuel Smith, Esq., of Field House. In the evening, the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Leeds, preached to the people, enforcing with great eloquence and point the duties they owed to their chosen minister and to the population around them. The chapel was well filled on both occasions, and the people evidently took a deep interest in the proceedings.—*Bradford Observer*.

DEAL.—The Rev. P. T. Bartram, of Wendover, Bucks, has accepted the cordial and unanimous invitation of the Congregational Church, Deal, and intends entering upon his new sphere of labour, on Sunday, August 24.

HENDON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The first anniversary of the Congregational Church at Hendon, was held on Friday week. In the morning, the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., of Surrey Chapel, preached. In the afternoon, a numerous company partook of an excellent cold dinner. Among the guests were the Revs. N. Hall; J. C. Harrison; Fleming, of Kentish-town; Howell, of Finchley; Trison, of Finchley; Brown, of Totteridge; Ed. White, of Camden-town; Warner, of Harrow; Rees, of Mill Hill; with Messrs. Betts, of Oxford-street; Gibson, of Norwich; Warton and Clark, of Highgate. The chair was taken by Thomas Spalding, Esq., who stated that the Church now numbered forty-five persons, and that such was the success of the day and Sabbath-schools, that new rooms for their accommodation were being built, at an expense of 400*l*. A village missionary was employed, and open-air preaching prosecuted in all parts of the neighbourhood. He stated that the whole cost of the church had been 3,408*l*. 3*s*. 0*d*.; of this 749*l*. 17*s*. 4*d*. had been already raised, leaving 2,658*l*. 5*s*. 8*d*. to be cleared off. The object of this anniversary was to raise a sum sufficient to enable them to put the church in trust. Addresses were delivered by various ministers and others, congratulating the friends at Hendon on the manifest blessing resting on their efforts. In the evening, an admirable sermon was preached by the Rev. J. C. Harrison, on the words, "Be ye steadfast and unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord; forasmuch as ye know that your labour is not in vain in the Lord."

HORTON COLLEGE.—The annual services introductory to the session were held on Thursday, in Sion Chapel, Bridge-street, Bradford. At eleven A.M. the Rev. Dr. Acworth took the chair, supported by the other officers of the institution, and a large body of

its friends and supporters, amongst whom were Rev. Drs. Godwin and Steane (of Camberwell), also the Revs. C. M. Birrell, of Liverpool, T. Pottenger, of Newcastle, T. Lomas, of Leicester, James Edwards, of Nottingham, H. Dowson, and J. P. Chown, of Bradford, J. Foster, of Farsley, J. Walcott, of Sutton, J. Stock, of Salendine Nook, H. Kitching, of Sabden, C. Bailhache, of Leeds, J. P. Campbell, of Shipley, J. Macpherson, of Hull; also Miles Illingworth, Esq., R. Harris, Esq., of Leicester, and other gentlemen. The Rev. C. Daniell, resident tutor, read the report, from which it appeared that twenty-five students had, during the past year, enjoyed the advantages of the institution. Of this number, six had left to settle over vacant Churches. One student had left the institution owing to ill health, and two had just been admitted as probationers, the number in the house being thus reduced to twenty. Satisfactory testimonies had been borne by the tutors as to the diligence and conduct of the students; and the reports of the examiners, which was read, attested a high degree of proficiency, especially in the departments of Old and New Testament exegesis, in the higher Greek classics, and in mathematics. The project of a new college still engaged the anxious attention of the committee. W. Stead, Esq., one of the treasurers, presented the financial statement, from which it appeared that a small balance of some forty pounds, remained against the society. After a brief discussion on the college finances, the Rev. C. M. Birrell, in a brief speech, moved the adoption of the report. The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Steane, who most touchingly and eloquently commented on the lengthened and honourable career of his old fellow student and friend, Dr. Acworth, who had even at college given rich promise of the distinction which he had since attained. Dr. Steane, then entering upon the whole subject of Nonconformist collegiate instruction, and referring to the fact that the metropolitan college of the denomination at Stepney was, like this, in a transition state, forcibly urged the importance of seizing the opportunity to found a complete theological faculty, in which the force of the whole body might be concentrated and combined. A lengthened conversational discussion followed, and by a resolution passed at the close of the meeting, the subject was remitted to the new committee, with instructions to enter into communication with the authorities and the supporters of kindred institutions, with the view, if possible, of initiating some combined and efficient system of thorough theological training. Meanwhile the usual business resolutions were passed. In the evening, after devotional services conducted by Drs. Acworth and Steane, an address was delivered to the students by the Rev. T. Pottenger.

THE NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, OFFORD-ROAD.—On Tuesday, the foundation-stone of a new Congregational Chapel, for the use of the seceders from Mr. Davies's chapel in the Caledonian-road, was laid in the Offord-road, near the New Cattle-market, Islington, by Apsley Pellatt, Esq., M.P. for Southwark. On the platform were the Rev. B. S. Hollis, of Islington Chapel; the Rev. E. Seavill, of Battle-bridge Chapel; the Rev. Charles Gilbert, the Rev. Dr. Hewlett, and several other ministers and influential laymen. After the preliminary devotions, Mr. Cuthbertson, one of the deacons, made a statement relative to the progress of their cause, and appealed for sympathy and for pecuniary aid. He gave a brief sketch of some of the circumstances connected with the formation of the Church, which are well-known to most of our readers. They were, as a Church, increasing in numbers, and every trial and difficulty which they were called upon to encounter, only served to bind them more closely together; but the place in which they were at present worshipping was too small to allow of any further extension of their numbers; hence the erection of the present place of which they were then assembled to lay the principal or foundation-stone. While they solicited assistance from others, they had not forgotten to help themselves to the utmost of their power. (Hear, hear.) Even the little children they saw seated around them, had given and collected 40*l*., and expected to place 40*l*. more in the treasurer's hands before the place was opened. (Cheers.) He concluded by presenting Mr. Pellatt with a very beautiful silver trowel, bearing an appropriate inscription. He accompanied the presentation with some suitable observations as to Mr. Pellatt's love of civil and religious liberty, and his services to the Congregational denomination. Mr. Pellatt accepted the trowel, which he acknowledged in a graceful manner. He promised to treasure it as a token that his exertions were appreciated by his fellow Christians, and to hand it down as an heirloom in his family, as a memento of his earnest endeavours to promote the cause of truth, and to do all the good he could in his day and generation. The honourable gentleman then laid the stone with the usual ceremonies. It contained a cavity in its centre, in which he deposited a bottle, hermetically sealed, containing the current coins of the realm, and a parchment scroll bearing the customary inscription. Mr. Pellatt (having performed the ceremony), said the first stone was now formally deposited, and he entreated them to consider the pledge which they were now giving of their intention, young and old, rich and poor, of going forward in this career of Christian benevolence until the whole building was completed, provided with a suitable minister, and a large number of useful and attentive hearers. Nor would he omit what he would term the substratum of the whole system of Christian instruction—a large Sunday-school. No one looking around could dispute the necessity of this. London was daily increasing, and its natural religion was heathenism. Mr. Pellatt, in an able address, of which our space forbids insertion, proceeded to develop the distinctive principles of Con-

gregationalism. The Rev. B. S. Hollis, of Islington Chapel, then addressed the meeting, concluding by a pressing appeal on behalf of the finances. A hymn was then sung, and the benediction pronounced, and the company adjourned to a tea-meeting at Islington Chapel, where several suitable addresses were delivered.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE AND OPEN-AIR PREACHING.—It is well known that out-door preaching has formed part of the evangelising operations of Methodism from the first, and revived attention to this method of carrying Gospel truth to those who do not go in search of it, has marked the proceedings of the Conference now being held in Bristol. The Sabbath Committee of that Conference entertained with approbation the proposal to supply an unusual amount of out-door preaching additional to the official arrangements printed on the plan of Conference services. When, therefore, a communication was read, on the second day of Conference, from Messrs. H. O. Wills, E. Ash, and H. Holland, representing the Bristol Committee for Conducting Open-Air Services, and requesting ministerial aid, the Conference was prepared to accede cordially to that request. A committee, consisting of the Revs. R. Newstead, J. Tindall, and G. Scott, was appointed, to make necessary arrangements, and on Sunday, the 3rd August, not fewer than fifty Wesleyan ministers took their stand in and around Bristol to proclaim the glorious Gospel of the blessed God to all willing to hear, and most of them succeeded in obtaining attentive audiences. These benevolent efforts were to be repeated.

YORK-ROAD CHAPEL, LAMBETH.—This large and commodious structure having been closed for the past few weeks for painting and repairs, was re-opened on Sunday week, when the Rev. R. Robinson, the pastor, preached two special sermons—in the morning, showing the great value of Christian temples on earth as places of preparation for the one great temple in heaven; and in the evening, pointing out the special purpose to which Christian sanctuaries should be devoted, from the words, "There they preached the Gospel." The attendance was very encouraging, and the collections towards meeting the expenses were liberal. York-road Chapel was the first fruits of the efforts of the association formed for the erection of metropolitan chapels in connexion with Congregationalists, and was opened for Divine worship in January, 1839. The building is in the Gothic style of architecture, is capable of seating upwards of 1,000 persons, and cost 3,456*l*. It stands in a most eligible bridge, and in the midst of a dense though very fluctuating population. Since the opening, there have been sundry alterations and improvements, and, by private benefaction, a fine-toned organ has been placed in the gallery, and a small lecture-room added to the building. The whole of the debt has been long since paid off, during the ministry of the first pastor, the Rev. Dr. Alliot, but the chapel is still subject to a heavy ground-rent, which has often been felt as an incubus by the congregation.

Correspondence.

"MAZZINI AND ITALY."

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

MY DEAR SIR,—As an old contributor and ever-faithful adherent to the *Nonconformist*, I ask the privilege of saying a few words in its columns on behalf of a man whom I first learned from those columns to admire and trust, as illustrious no less for statesmanlike genius than for devoted patriotism—the Mazzini whose eighteen years of sacrificial service to Italy prepared the successful revolution which was ultimately counteracted by the Powers he is now blamed for refusing to hope in and serve under.

I feel that there would have been less necessity for me to undertake the reluctant task of expressing dissent from a judgment so profoundly respected as your own, had you laid before your readers the magnificent letters which Mazzini has recently addressed to Manin. But even the fragment of those letters published in your last, seems to me utterly to disprove the hypothesis on which your remarks proceed—namely, that Mazzini is bent solely on making Italy republican; and that his controversy with Manin is one of constitutional monarchy versus unitary democracy. I make bold to say this is an entire misconception of the man and of the subject—at variance not only with his most solemn declarations, but with his consistent action. His language and his effort have ever been, "Let the nation decide upon its own destiny." He believes that republics are the best, if not the only possible, governments for free Italian States; but he has never claimed more than that which all constitutional Englishmen claim—the right of national decision, clear from foreign dictation. At the very moment that three republican governments were in existence in Italy—those of Venice, Florence, and Rome—and he at the head of the chief,—his earnest counsel was (his enemies being witnesses), Let there be no question of monarchy or republicanism until the Austrian is driven from our soil. At the very moment that the Catholic Powers were arming against republican Rome, the army of republican Rome was on its march to fight under that wretched King of Piedmont who had abandoned to the Austrians republican Venice, who preferred that Lombardy should be a province of Austria if it would not be a province of Piedmont, and who sent his own general to conquer for Radetzki his own republican Genoa. I protest, and stand amazed, when I recall the events of those wondrous and tragic years, at the moderation of Mazzini towards the Piedmontese party—amazed that he should still hold the same language; still profess (how sincerely I need not say) his readiness to fight under the banner of Piedmont, if only that banner be unfurled for Italian independence. That he declines to fight for a Piedmontese monarchy of Italy, the *Nonconformist* will not blame him. Surely insurrection, however unwise and cruel, is better than a war of dynastic ambition.

And that a war of dynastic ambition is the only thing to be expected from Piedmont, I take to be evident on

the face of those "facts" which you are "half-inclined to suspect" that Mazzini has overlooked—even he whose mental vision is intense, and whose personal movements are romantically ubiquitous. The features of Italy's present condition—alas! they are too patent; visible as gaping wounds, and unmistakable as painful moans—are, grinding oppression on the one hand, fainting submission on the other: "the rule of the rod and the halter"—the "inertness" of suffering without hope. Now, what relation to these has the alleged felicity of Piedmont? Simply the relation of London wealth to London poverty. What is Poerio in his Neapolitan dungeon the better that D'Aeglio is in the Sardinian Cabinet? If Piedmont would make war upon the masters of Lombardy, the gaolers of Rome, and the guards of Bomba, I could understand Piedmont's being held up to the hope and loyalty of Italians. But I see no chance of that—I have never heard it recommended—I am sure France and England would not aid it—and the *Nonconformist* would certainly object if they did.

What, then, remains? Either a vague expectation of gradual amelioration under Austrian sway, or a solemn resolution to grapple with that iron sceptre, and break it or break under it. The former, a believer in the absolute sinfulness of using the sword, may be content with—though history warns him that such hopes are spiders' webs, and slimy as well as fragile. The latter, I for one, painfully look to as the only means of Italian liberation. Self-exertion and Non-intervention—those two words express my faith in European freedom. That faith I learned—or I know not where—in the teachings of the *Nonconformist*. Nor can I believe that it is more than a humane hesitation which impels its Editor now to "condemn" the Promethean demigod of modern struggles for that liberty which is the heavenly fire of national vitality. To the *Times* alone, of English journals, belongs the art of anointing the head of an illustrious exile with the honeyed vitriol of praise and condemnation.

I am, yours very truly,

WASHINGTON WILKS.

Carlisle, Aug. 9, 1856.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

Cross-lane, Salford, Aug. 5, 1856.

DEAR SIR,—Will you allow me, through your columns, to present the following urgent case to the kind attention of your readers. I can assure them of the entire trustworthiness of each statement, and feel assured that Christian benevolence will not allow this appeal to be fruitless.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly,

W. G. BARRETT.

The Rev. — is a Baptist Missionary in Jamaica. He has been there upwards of nineteen years, during the whole of which lengthened period of service he has not once been off the island. During the last seven years he has been pastor of one of the large Churches in the north of the island, during which time he has not been absent from any one week-night service, nor vacated his pulpit a single Sunday. Since the year 1842 he has been wholly supported by his congregation, and with the exception of 5*l.* from the Cholera Fund of the Baptist Missionary Society, has received no pecuniary assistance whatever from England. His health has at length completely broken down; his medical adviser has prescribed rest and a sea voyage as the only chance of recovery; but, owing to the circumstances which have weakened and impoverished all the Jamaica Churches, my friend has no means whatever of availing himself of this means of restoration. With a wife and family dependent on him, the case is rendered painfully urgent. In a letter just received, this missionary thus writes to me: "My straitened circumstances render it utterly impossible for me to avail myself of a change of climate for a while. I could make myself very wretched if I dwelt only on this view of the case; but I greatly bless our Heavenly Father that I feel resigned and tranquil, fully satisfied that His ways are right, and that He will deal mercifully with me and mine." The name and address of the missionary whose case I thus present to the public are at the office of the *Nonconformist*, should any wish to make inquiries.

Any contributions in aid of this case will be most thankfully received by me. If by Post-office order, payable to William G. Barrett, Post-office, Salford.

DEATH OF THE REV. WILLIAM GROSER.

(From the *Patriot*.)

The Baptist denomination has sustained a great loss in the decease of the Rev. William Groser, who died at his residence in Islington on Wednesday evening, the 6th instant. His valuable life was brought to a close at the ripe age of sixty-five, by a visceral complaint of long-standing which resisted the power of medicine. The last time that we met with him, he spoke, though engaged in his usual occupations, in the tone of a man conscious of inevitable and approaching dissolution. Mr. Groser was born, we believe, at Watford, where his father was pastor of a small Baptist Church. Under what circumstances the son was led to embrace the same vocation, we are not informed. All we know is, that, from local circumstances, he became early acquainted with the late Dr. F. A. Cox, whose friendship he retained through life; and, that he entered upon the Christian ministry without any previous course of special training. Such, however, were the nature and requirements of his subsequent official duties, that he must have begun life with at least a respectable elementary education. His first pastoral charge was undertaken at the early age of twenty, and was over the Baptist Church at Prince's Risborough; whence, after a short time, he removed to Maidstone, in which town he filled a similar office for nearly twenty years. While still resident in Kent, his knowledge, skill, and judgment pointed him out as suitable to undertake the Editorship of the *Baptist Magazine*; which he conducted without interruption till death, the Number for the present month appearing without any intimation of his having been obliged to lay down the pen.

The immediate cause of Mr. Groser's removal from Maidstone to London was, the earnest wish of the Baptist Missionary Committee to have the benefit of his services in relation to the controversy which had

arisen concerning the Serampore Mission. His exactness and accuracy being known, he was requested to conduct the documentary investigations which then became necessary; and, when those affairs were at length arranged, his services were found too valuable to be dispensed with. In London, Mr. Groser had no settled pastoral charge, except for a short time in connexion with a Baptist Church at Chelsea. His engagements at the Baptist Mission House, in addition to his editorial duties, demanded his whole time; for he was a man who performed methodically and thoroughly whatever he undertook. A few years ago, the secretarial department of the Baptist Missionary Society underwent modifications which enabled the committee to dispense with Mr. Groser's services, and him to accept the appointment of Secretary to the Baptist Irish Society; and its *Irish Chronicle* for the present month bears internal evidence of having proceeded from his pen. Though not a voluminous author, Mr. Groser has left behind, apart from his editorial writings, several pieces, avowed or anonymous. The principal of these is a small volume of Lectures on the Romish Controversy, published many years ago, and of acknowledged excellence. His compositions, like his preaching, are marked by clearness, candour, sufficient information, and a sober judgment. His calmness of mind was thought to verge sometimes upon coldness. We attribute this characteristic of his style, not to any want of feeling for either the warmer beauties of composition or the moral bearings of a subject, but to a conscientious respect for the understandings of his readers, and an aversion bordering on contempt from the expression of rash and intemperate judgments. They who knew him best, can testify that he possessed a warm heart as well as a strong understanding; and he descends to the grave amidst the esteem and regret of those among whom he passed, with much credit, a long and useful, though unostentatious career.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

MATRICULATION.—1856.

The following is a list of the successful Candidates at the recent Examination for Honours:—

MATHEMATICS AND NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.—William Jack, St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and Joseph Maurice Solomon, University College, equal; James McDowell, Pembroke College, Cambridge; John Marsden Raby, Wesley College, Sheffield; Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy, Amersham Grammar School; Thomas Douse, private tuition; Henry Percy Ibbotson, Mill-hill Grammar School; Horatio Gabriel Varacca, University College; John Wesley Fraser Cox, Wesleyan College Institution, Taunton; James Edward Vetch, New College; Henry Nelson Capel, King's College; James Lambert White, City of London School; Edward Goddard, University College; George Edward Foster, private tuition; Frederick Victor Dickins, private tuition.

CHEMISTRY.—Joseph Frank Payne (prize of books), Grammar School, Leatherhead; George Frederick Atchley, King's College, and Forbes Watson, private tuition, equal; William John Smith, private tuition; Tyler Oughton, St. Thomas's Hospital, and William Summerhayes, St. Thomas's Hospital, equal; Charles Hunter, St. George's Hospital; John Francis, Wesleyan College Institute, Francis Douglas, Taunton, City of London School, and Thomas Shill, St. Thomas's Hospital, equal; William Frederick Gush, Wesleyan College Institute, Taunton, and Edward Woakes, St. Thomas's Hospital, equal; Frederick Victor Dickins, private tuition; Albert Warren Leachman, private tuition.

BOTANY.—George Frederick Atchley, King's College; Edward Woakes, St. Thomas's Hospital.

ZOOLOGY.—John Cavafy (prize of books), University College; Joseph Frank Payne, Grammar School, Leatherhead; Charles Goward, private tuition.

CLASSICS.—John Marsden Raby (Exhibition), Wesley College, Sheffield; Herbert Hardy Cozens-Hardy, Amersham Grammar School; Hermann Nathan Adler, University College; Julian Goldsmid, University College; William Summerhayes, St. Thomas's Hospital; John Shoard, Bristol Grammar School; John George Wood, King's College; John Ogwen Jones, Calvinistic College, Bala, and John Robert Vaizey, University College, equal; Philip Henry Pyemsmith, Mill-hill Grammar School.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

The twentieth annual meeting of the above association commenced its sittings on Wednesday, at Cheltenham, under the presidency of Dr. Daubeny, F.R.S.

The proceedings commenced in the morning and were continued in the evening, when the president delivered the opening address, from which the following passages are extracted:—

There was a world almost as little known to the chemists of that period as was the Western hemisphere to the Macedonian conqueror—a world comprising an infinite variety of important products, called into existence by the mysterious operation of the vital principle, and, therefore, placed, as was imagined, almost beyond the reach of experimental research. This was the new world of chemistry, which the Continental philosophers in the first instance, and subsequently those of our own country had, during the last twenty years, been busy exploring. Formerly it had been the rule to set down the bodies which form the constituents of the substances we analysed, and which had never yet under our hands undergone decomposition, as elementary; but the discovery of cyanogen in the first instance, and the recognition of several other compound radicals in organic chemistry more lately, naturally suggest the idea that many of the so-called elements of inorganic matter may likewise be compounds, differing from the organic radicals above mentioned merely in their constituents being bound together by a closer affinity. It is curious to reflect that while the bold speculations of Democritus had been realised by the Manchester philosopher, the

reveries of the alchemists derive something like solid support from the minute investigations of his successors. Indeed, it is not a little remarkable how frequently the discoveries of modern days have served to redeem the fancies of medieval times from the charge of absurdity. If the direction of a bit of steel suspended near the earth can, as General Sabine has proved, be influenced by the position of a body like the moon, situated at a distance from it of more than 200,000 miles, who shall say that there was anything preposterously extravagant in the conception, however little support it may derive from experience, that the stars might exert an influence over the destinies of man?

Passing to the practical results bearing on the arts of life, which have either been actually deduced, or might be anticipated to accrue from chemical discovery, the president remarked:—

Of these, perhaps, the most important is the possibility of forming by art those compounds which had been formerly supposed to be only producible by natural processes, under the influence of the vital principle. If quinine, for instance, to which the Peruvian bark owes its efficacy, be, as would appear from recent researches, a modified condition of ammonia, why may not a Holmann be able to produce it for us from its elements, as he has already done so many other alkaloids of similar constitution? In this case we need not so much regard the exhaustion of our collieries, although nature appears to have provided no means for replenishing them; nor even be concerned at the rapid destruction of the trees which yield the Peruvian bark, limited though they be to a very narrow zone, and to a certain definite elevation on either side of the equator. Already, indeed, chemistry has given token of her powers by threatening to alter the course of commerce, and to reverse the tide of human industry. Thus she has discovered, it is said, a substitute for the cochineal insect in a beautiful dye producible from guano. She has shown that our supply of animal food might be obtained at a cheaper rate from the antipodes by simply boiling down the juices of the flesh of cattle now wasted and thrown aside in those countries, and importing the extract in a state of concentration. She has pointed out that one of the earths which constitute the principal material of our globe contains a metal as light as glass, as malleable and ductile as copper, and as little liable to rust as silver; thus possessing properties so valuable that, when means have been found of separating it economically from its ore, it will be capable of superseding the metals in common use, and thus of rendering metallurgy an employment, not of certain districts only, but of every part of the earth to which science and civilisation have penetrated. And may I not also say that she has contributed materially towards the advancement of those arts in which an agricultural country like this is especially interested? It is not often that the same individual has reaped a reputation at once by establishing general principles in science and by rendering popular their application to practice.

Having described some of the services rendered to botanical science by the late Professor Forbes, Dr. J. Hooker, and Dr. Thomson, the president continued:—

The will which confines the variations in the vegetable structure within a certain range, lest the order of creation should be disturbed by the introduction of an indefinite number of intermediate forms, is apparently the same in its motive as that which brings back the celestial luminaries to their original orbits after the completion of a cycle of changes induced by their mutual perturbations; it is the same which says to the ocean, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further," and to the winds, "your violence, however apparently capricious and abnormal, shall nevertheless be constrained within certain prescribed limits."

"Ni faciat, maris et terras columque profundum
Quippe ferant rapidi secum, verrantque per auras."

The law, indeed, seems to be nothing else than a direct consequence of that unity of design pervading the universe, which so bespeaks a common Creator—of the existence in the mind of the Deity of a sort of archetype to which His various works have all to a certain extent been accommodated; so that the earlier forms of life may be regarded as types of those of later creation, and the more complex ones but as developments of rudimentary parts existing in the more simple. Here, too, we may perhaps trace an analogy with His dealings with mankind, as unfolded in His revealed Word; from which we find that the earlier events recorded are often typical of those more modern, and that Christianity itself is in some sense a development of the Jewish dispensation which preceded it.

Turning his attention next to geology, Dr. Daubeny said:—

This science has during the last twenty years made such rapid strides that those who endeavoured from an early period of life to follow at a humble distance the footsteps of the great leaders in that science, obeying the impulse of such zealous and ardent spirits as the one now, alas! by the inscrutable decrees of Providence, lost to his friends and to science, who constituted the head of what was once called, I hope not too grandiloquently, the Oxford School of Geology, have, if I may judge of others by myself, been often distanced in the race, and when they endeavoured to make good their lost ground, found themselves transported into a new and, to them, an almost unknown region. Thus the thorough exploration which has taken place of the Silurian and Cambrian systems, through the exertions of two of our oldest and most valued associates, has added a new province—ought I not rather to say, a new kingdom?—to the domain of geology, and has carried back the records of the creation to a period previously as much unknown to us as were the annals of the Assyrian dynasties before the discoveries of Sir Henry Rawlinson.

Among the principles recently regarded as axioms in geology, none seemed so little likely to be disputed as this:—

That the classes of animals and vegetables which possessed the most complicated structure were preceded by others of a more simple one; and that when we traced back the succession of beings to the lowest and the earliest of the sedimentary formations, we arrived at length at a class of rocks, the deposition of which must be inferred, from the almost entire absence of organic remains, to have followed very soon after the first dawn

of creation. But the recognition of the footsteps and remains of reptiles in beds of an earlier date than was before assigned to them, tended to corroborate the inferences which had been previously deduced from the discovery, in a few rare instances, in rocks of the secondary age, of mammalian remains; and this has induced certain eminent geologists boldly to dispute whether, from the earliest to the latest periods of the earth's history, any gradation of beings can in reality be detected.

After touching lightly on the controversy raised among geologists on this question, and adverting to the investigations of Boussingault, Deville, and Bunsen, relative to the gases and other bodies evolved from volcanoes in their various phases of activity, the president glanced cursorily at the nearly allied science of geography. The important undertaking set on foot in connexion with this department of knowledge, and the interesting discoveries made in it since the last meeting of the association, were thus briefly enumerated:—

1. Dr. Kane has extended Arctic discovery through Smith Strait, at the head of Baffin's Bay, to about three degrees nearer the Pole. 2. Mr. Kelley has announced the result of several independent expeditions dispatched by him to the Valley of the Atrato, with a view to the formation of a great navigable channel through Central America, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. When Humboldt directed attention to this region fifty years since he had only uncertain reports to guide his anticipations; and these surveys have been the first to throw actual light upon this region. 3. An expedition has been dispatched to North Australia, for the purpose of exploring the interior and tracing the extent of the northern watershed. Its arrival at the mouth of the Victoria River has been announced. 4. It is proposed by the Geographical Society to dispatch an expedition to Eastern Africa, to explore the extent of the inland waters known to exist there, and if possible to discover the long sought sources of the Nile. 5. The explorations in the Rocky Mountains, by several parties in South America, in the Pacific, and elsewhere, are far too numerous to be further alluded to.

The president then referred to the change which the sentiments of the public have undergone in relation to the claims of physical science—a change, he observed, that afforded equal ground for congratulation with the actual progress made in those pursuits. It was gratifying to find that the attention of the Legislature had at length been seriously called to the consideration of what measures of a public nature might be adopted for improving the position of science and its cultivators. The Royal Society had appointed a body of its members to receive suggestions on that subject, and to report upon it, in order that a matured plan to meet this object might be presented to Parliament at its next session. He also cited the School of Mines, the Ipswich Museum, the Oxford Museum, the growing interest taken in the proceedings of that association, together with the increasing recognition of the importance of science in the education of youth, as gratifying signs of advancement. He looked forward, he said, with confidence to the day when the requirements at Oxford in the departments of physical science would become so general and so pressing that no institution which professed to prepare the youth is instructed for academical competition would venture to risk its reputation by declining to admit those branches of study into its educational course. Having eloquently combated the prejudice entertained against scientific studies on the ground that they are inimical to revealed religion, Dr. Daubeny concluded as follows:—

We are told that in a future and a higher state of existence the chief occupation of the blessed is that of praising and worshipping the Almighty. But is not the contemplation of the works of the Creator, and the study of the ordinances of the Great Lawgiver of the universe, in itself an act of praise and adoration: and, if so, may not one at least of the sources of happiness which we are promised in a future state of existence, one of the rewards for a single-minded and reverential pursuit after truth in our present state of trial, consist in a development of our faculties, and in the power of comprehending those laws and provisions of nature with which our finite reason does not enable us at present to become cognisant? Such are a few of the reflections which the study of physical science, cultivated in a right spirit, naturally suggests; and I ask you whether they are not more calculated to inspire humility than to induce conceit—to render us more deeply conscious how much of the vast field of knowledge must ever lie concealed from our view, how small a portion of the veil of Isis it is given us to lift up—and therefore to dispose us to accept, with a more unhesitating faith the knowledge vouchsafed from on high on subjects which our own unassisted reason is incapable of fathoming. "Let us not then," to use the words of a living prelate, "think scorn of the pleasant land. That land is the field of ancient and modern literature, of philosophy in almost all its branches, of the arts of reasoning and persuasion. Every part of it may be cultivated with advantage, as the land of Canaan, when bestowed upon God's peculiar people. They were not commanded to let it lie waste, as incurably polluted by the abominations of its first inhabitants; but to cultivate it and dwell in it, living in obedience to the Divine law, and dedicating its choicest fruits to the Lord, their God."

The address, which occupied an hour and a half in the delivery, was listened to with the deepest attention.

Rev. F. Cross, Incumbent of Cheltenham, then moved a vote of thanks to the vice-president for the able address which he had just delivered, and especially thanked him for the able defence of Christianity with which he closed.

Lord Stanley seconded the vote of thanks. Alluding to the peripatetic movements of the body, he believed that kind of propaganda of science which the association carried on was productive of essential benefit in more than one manner to the best interests of science. First, the meeting served to create a local interest in their objects, and it created an *esprit de corps* among them. To popularise science was

the insurmountable difficulty of educationists, although from the appearance of the room that evening, it would appear that scientific meetings were not altogether unpopular there; but they want to impress on the public mind the necessity of inculcating a love of science in youth. The noble lord alluded to the system adopted at schools of cramming scholars in the classics, but leaving them ignorant of all that the world had learnt of the progress of fellowship within, say, the last 1,500 years. This state of things was somewhat better than it used to be, but yet there was room for considerable improvement.

The vote was carried by acclamation, and acknowledged by the President-elect.

The proceedings terminated shortly after eleven o'clock.

The business in the sections commenced on Thursday morning, and promised abundant and interesting matter for the followers of science. The name of the "Section of Statistics" was changed at the general meeting to the Section of "Economic Science and Statistics," at the suggestion of Mr. Monckton Milnes. In opening the proceedings of this section, Lord Stanley, its chairman, delivered an address on the enlarged scope of its duties under the new title, discoursed on the general laws of statistics and their uses, and made a practical suggestion.

Statistics (he said) are the function of the State in a sense in which no other science is so. And to illustrate our wants on that head, he referred to the Agricultural Statistics Bill, and Lord Brougham's measure on judicial statistics. It is not wise in any country to copy servilely the practices of another; local differences may create and necessitate diversity of procedure; but I may refer to the annual reports (two yearly volumes) of the Minister of Justice in France as a sample of an almost perfect arrangement of complicated statistical details. One result of that publication is to show a vast local difference between department and department in the nature and amount of crime. It is that when such a difference is shown by the lapse of a sufficient period to be chronic, and not merely casual, the Government whose attention is thus invited must feel itself bound to investigate the source of the evil, and, if possible, to provide a cure. In fact, an executive regularly supplied with such knowledge may be said to have its finger on the pulse of every province, ready at the first symptom of disease to intervene with requisite remedy. There is another suggestion which I may make, and which indeed connects itself with this last: I allude to the advantage—I might almost say the necessity—of establishing a Statistical Department of Government, charged with the annual publication of such facts relative to the management of national affairs as are reducible to numerical expression. We have statistics enough presented to Parliament every session, but they are in the great majority of cases called for by individuals. They are drawn out to suit the particular purpose of those who move for them: they are accordingly deficient in unity, and often of no use beyond the moment. Now I speak from some personal observation when I say, that at a cost hardly greater than that of these desultory fragmentary isolated returns (which have in addition the inconvenience, coming as they do at unexpected times, and without any regularity, of throwing a sudden increase of work on particular officers), it would be possible to present to the nation such a yearly *résumé* of administrative statistics as should, to a very great degree, supersede the present system—if system it can be called—of moving for returns as and when they are wanted.

The sections were on Friday engaged in hearing papers from eminent contributors. In the geological section, Professor Owen read two papers; one of which was on a new species of anoplotheriid mammal from the upper eocene of Herdwell, Hants, with remarks on the genera *dichobune*, *xiphodon*, and *microtherium*; and second, on the scelidotherium *leptocephalum*, a megatheriid quadruped, from South America. The principal point was the extraordinary breadth of the femur. He also showed a drawing of the skull, and remarked the analogy of it to those of the megatherium and the ant-eater. The large size of the lacrymal bone and fossa, and also of a channel leading into the mouth, together with the large aperture for the passage of the lingual nerve, show the existence of a large tongue.

In the section of Geography and Ethnology, Dr. Macpherson, Inspector-General of Hospitals attached to the Turkish Contingent, read a paper describing his researches at Kertch.

In the section of Economic Science and Statistics, Mr. Danson read a paper on the statistics of the cotton trade, from which he deduced the following conclusion.

That hence in the present state of the commercial relations of the two countries, the cotton-planters of the United States are interested to the extent of two-thirds at least of their entire exportable produce in the maintenance of the cotton manufacture of the United Kingdom; and that reciprocally the cotton-manufactures of the United Kingdom, and through them the entire population of the kingdom, are interested to the extent of more than four-fifths of the raw material of that manufacture, in the existing arrangements for maintaining the cotton culture of the United States.

In the evening of Friday, a learned and fashionable company were assembled at the College, Cheltenham, to hear Sir H. Rawlinson's lecture "On Recent Discoveries in Assyria and Babylonia, with the Results of Cuneiform Research up to the Present Time."

Dr. Daubeny having opened the proceedings,

Sir H. RAWLINSON said the subject was one which it would be impossible to compress in one lecture, and, therefore, he would only take up the salient points. First, he proceeded to explain what cuneiform inscriptions were, and then showed how they were to be deciphered. The learned traveller gave a most interesting account of his visit to Ecbatana, and his daring and successful attempts to scale the heights of Birsunon, on which were—in spots supposed to be inaccessible—sets of inscriptions in Persian, the Median (as it was called, though really Scythian), and the Baby-

lonian characters. Having got paper casts of these inscriptions the next test was to compare the Persian with the Babylonian version. He soon found the Babylonian the most difficult. The writings were not alphabetical, but idiographic; arbitrary signs were used to express sounds. The number of characters in the Babylonian was 360 or 370, independent to what they had been accustomed to call idiographic signs. He described the process by which he had arrived at a knowledge of these ancient writings, and how contemporaneous researches had been made by Dr. Uniak in Ireland, and by certain continental *litterati*, who had arrived at the same translation as himself, thus confirming his views. He then came to the results. The greatest value of these results of an uniform investigation was its particular reference to Scripture history. Up to the investigation of cuneiform inscription there had been no means of testing the historical history of the Scriptures. They found the same names in the same order, and the events described the same, but with some difference in colouring, as the Assyrians were not likely to record their own defeats. There were three periods of cuneiform character: 1, the Chaldean period; 2, the Assyrian, and, 3, the Babylonian; and he explained the history of each period, with the kings ruling in each. He also gave an interesting account of the discovery of two cylinders in an ancient building, which cylinders bore an inscription supposed to have been written by Nebuchadnezzar (in the cylinders "Nubukadun-uzzur"). In conclusion, he pointed out the value of these discoveries, through which they were able to fill up approximately a history of 1,000 or 1,500 years, which was before entirely blank, and they were also enabled to verify Scripture. At a time when the German school was attacking the authority of the Scriptures, he thought it most fortunate, he might almost say providential, that they should be enabled most unexpectedly to bring forward evidence of the most positive character in corroboration of the Scriptures. He added that he had never found one point of disagreement with the Scriptures, except in the question of numbers, where they could not be sure that the Hebrew text was correct. A vote of thanks was passed to the lecturer.

On Saturday, notwithstanding the gloomy aspect of the weather, nearly 200 gentlemen and ladies started, at nine o'clock, by a special train on the Great Western line for Cirencester. The objects of inspection at Cirencester were the Royal Agricultural College and the Roman remains which have been discovered here, and for the reception of which a building has been expressly built by Earl Bathurst, who owns the greater part of the property here.

The Agricultural College at Cirencester has now been established for eleven years. It had many vicissitudes to encounter at first, but has now pretty well overcome them, and may be pronounced to be in a flourishing condition. The establishment is unique in its character; its objects are to give instruction in the general sciences connected with agriculture, as well as in practical agriculture itself. It contains a museum, with a complete set of geological specimens, arranged according to the several formations of which they form a part, and the veterinary portion of the museum contains anatomical preparations of various kinds. The institution is twofold—theoretical and practical. The former is carried on by means of lectures, delivered daily to the students, and on the subjects of which they are examined every week, while the latter is carried on in classes. There are about 100 students. The farm buildings, &c., are of the most modern construction.

The town of Cirencester itself was originally a British city, called *Caer Cori*, from its position on the small river *Corin*, now called the *Churn*. The Roman name was *Corinium*. Vestiges of the Roman vallum and ramparts are still visible, and a fine collection of Roman remains has been excavated, and are now deposited in a building erected specially for their reception by Earl Bathurst. These consist of a beautiful tessellated pavement, discovered in the town of Cirencester itself about six years ago, besides numerous articles of domestic use and ornament—brooches, armlets, knives, spear heads, steel yards, compasses, keys, &c., of bronze of exquisite workmanship. In ivory and bone are many curious objects, such as salt spoons, pins, bodkins, knife handles, &c., with articles in glass as heads, vases, bottles, &c. There is also a large collection of pottery, some of which is most elaborately and elegantly ornamented. Besides there are several sculptured tombstones, fragments of architecture, &c., and the private collections of individuals in the neighbourhood were, for the occasion, added to the museum.

On Monday, the business of the association was resumed at Cheltenham. In section F, "Economic Science and Statistics," Mr. Baker's paper in "Juvenile Reformatories" collected a crowded auditory. He produced some local statistics of juvenile crime, showing that the number of boys of eight to fifteen years, convicted in the Cheltenham district of any offence since the 1st Jan., 1852, was 149; of this number fifty-one had been twice convicted, eight three times, and one four times convicted. Of these youthful prisoners many had had a fair education, or could read and write, and the statistical result in that point of view did not show that mere reading and writing presented the necessity of Reformatory Schools. Mr. Baker explained that the object of the Reformatory School was to clear out the district of all who might be termed "regular thieves," and gradually to reduce to the lowest the amount of criminality which might be considered to confer the title of regular thief. This, he said, must vary in different towns. In Liverpool, from which place he had lately had several boys, there were many who lived entirely by plunder for years together, and a boy who usually works and only occasionally steals, even though he might be three

or four times convicted, was comparatively a trifling case. In Cheltenham, he did not believe that for the last three years there had been a single boy belonging to the place who had gained one-half of his keep dishonestly for a month together. The term, therefore, "regular thief" is applied to all who had been convicted a second time, even though many of the cases were extremely slight; extracting from the total number of convicted boys returned by the Cheltenham police all those who either were convicted a second time, or whose first offence was considered sufficiently serious to send them to a Reformatory School, it gave a total of fifty-four regular thieves, i.e., either twice convicted or such as were thought worthy of being sent to the Hardwicke Reformatory on a first conviction. Of these 39 had been, or still were, at Hardwicke, 8 were long past age, and 7 are still in the town. Of these none have been convicted since 1854, two have been committed for six weeks, but were not considered subjects for Hardwicke, two were committed for 14 days, and one for a month. Considering that in January, 1852, there were 90 boys who had been twice, three, or four times convicted, this result he (Mr. Baker) considered not unsatisfactory. With regard to the 39 boys who had been or were at Hardwicke, he by no means pretended that all were "reformed" past the possibility of again falling into crime. He could not predicate more of them than he could of himself. But all had at least been kept long enough away from Cheltenham to break the course of education which was being handed down from boy to boy. Of fifteen who had left the school, six were doing well, one fallen, but hopeful, three bad, but never convicted, one he had not heard of lately. The other twenty-four were still either in his (Mr. Hardwicke's) school, or in others, where probably situations would be found for them that would keep most of them away from Cheltenham. He was by no means one of those who abused the prison system. In many points it was admirable, but it certainly had the grand failing that, after a boy or man had undergone his punishment, he was returned to the world with very little capability of earning an honest livelihood, or doing anything but steal again. Now, he thought they might say, first, that they had been able, at Hardwicke, to receive for two years all regular thieves, and to break their connexion with others; secondly, that they had wiped off from themselves (as far as boys were concerned), the reproach of committing boys to prison, and then turning them out without enabling them, if they pleased, to live honestly; thirdly, that they had reduced the degree of evil necessary to confer the title of regular thief as low as they could well hope, there being now no such thing as a gang or connexion between the dishonest boys, but all that they had had lately being merely boys yielding to a sudden temptation, not premeditatedly planning a theft. The paper was received with much applause, and at the close, a discussion took place on one or two points, and especially as to the policy of imprisoning boys before sending them to reformatory establishments. Rev. Mr. James, an Unitarian minister, of Bristol, strongly advocated non-imprisonment, but Mr. Baker was for a short imprisonment, say a week or fortnight, according to the present law. A letter had been received from M. de Metz, who said that now that he understood what English imprisonment was, he considered previous imprisonment of boys a most desirable thing.

Sir C. H. Brownby also read a paper (not in the programme), by Miss Carpenter, of Bristol, on the same subject.

Foreign and Colonial.

SPAIN.

From Spain we learn that everything goes on quietly, with the exception of several acts of brigandage here and there, and the retreat of the routed insurgent bands to the Arragonese mountains, whither the Royal troops are in pursuit.

General Falcon, the late commandant of the patriotic forces at Saragossa, has arrived at Pau, but it is announced that Tours has been designated by the French Government for the place of his residence.

The *Epoca* states that on the evening before the surrender of Saragossa some of the most violent of the National Guards wished to form a Republican Junta, but it was overruled by the more moderate of the insurgents. All the accounts agree in stating that it was to the tact, the prudence, and the spirit of conciliation displayed by General Dulce that the resistance of Saragossa was not prolonged.

A copy of the proclamation which General Dulce published when he approached Saragossa is given in the Paris journals. The document professed to reason with the Arragonese. It is said there was no intention to put down liberty, but only to take care that anarchy did not exist.

You know me, Arragonese. You know under what flag I have always fought. In the name of her Majesty, and of her Government, I come to offer peace to your heroic and immortal city. I warn those who may be so deluded as to persist in the path of rebellion that my attack will know no other limit than the end of the resistance. I frankly admit the honourable claims which the dignity of your character, as shown on many occasions, has to the consideration of the country; and my greatest pleasure will be to enter your city with words of peace and concord. But I am resolved, above all things, not to allow the pretensions of a few ambitious persons to overbear the representative of her Majesty's Government. In the capital of the monarchy, power has shown itself tolerant. Its generous conduct has thrown a veil of oblivion over the scenes of blood and mourning occasioned by the struggle. This should be for you an eloquent example. For my own part, I shall

accomplish my mission with that energy which my responsibility to her Majesty's Government requires.

Your Captain-General,
DOMINGO DULCE.

The journals still abstain from giving us details of what took place in Saragossa; but they publish a proclamation from General Falcon, President of the Revolutionary Junta, announcing the dissolution of that body. "The junta," says the General, "was formed under the noble inspiration of liberty, which it believed was menaced. But, after preserving admirable order, and preparing actively for the defence of the place if attacked, it learned that the nation had not responded to its first movement, and was informed that the O'Donnell Cabinet did not mean to place liberty in danger, but, on the contrary, to preserve it from its avowed enemies. From that moment it thought it prudent not to prolong a sterile conflict." The proclamation concludes by telling the National Guard that they will not be dissolved, but that "honour and delicacy" require that they should give up the arms which they have borne against the Government of the Queen.

The Queen of Spain has been distributing "honours" to the conquerors of her Cortes and people. Generals Echague and Garcia have been named Grand Crosses of Spanish military orders. Generals Zapatero, Marchesi, Armario, Macarhon, and Mantillan, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Generals. General Ros de Olano [a friend of Narvaez] has "resumed the general direction of the Infantry."

The Madrid *Gazette* was still silent with regard to the projects and political programme of the Cabinet. M. Rios Rosas, Minister of the Interior, was said to be very actively engaged preparing measures of public order relative to the National Guard, the elections, &c. It was believed that a Royal decree, dissolving and disbanding the National Guard throughout the kingdom, would shortly appear.

The programme of the new Cabinet was anxiously expected. The Court is said to be favourable to the re-establishment of the Constitution of 1845.

By a Royal decree, published in the *Gazette* of Aug. 7, the resignation of MM. Olozaga and Gonzalez of the posts of Ambassadors at Paris and London have been accepted. Marshal O'Donnell had refused the title of Grande of Spain of the first class offered to him by the Queen.

The *Gazette* contains decrees appointing M. Alvarez Minister of Justice, General Serrano Ambassador at Paris, and General Echague Captain General of New Castile. M. Lussuriaga continues President of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice. Tranquillity is general.

The *Epoca* states that when General Espartero heard of the submission of Saragossa he demanded a passport for Logrono. He also applied for an audience of the Queen to take her Majesty's orders, and was to leave on the 4th or 5th.

FRANCE.

The Emperor returned to Paris on Saturday evening, and immediately repaired to the Tuilleries, where the Empress was awaiting him. The Imperial pair immediately afterwards left for St. Cloud; and, in addition to this, the *Moniteur* announces that the Emperor's health is perfect.

The title of Marshal Pélissier, it is said, will be simply Duke Pélissier, like Duke Pasquier and Duke Decazes—or "Duc tout court," according to the popular slang. The Marshal entered Paris on Thursday with much ceremony.

On Thursday the Empress went to one of the theatres. On Friday she received at the Chateau of St. Cloud Marshal Duke Pélissier, who was presented to Her Majesty by the Minister of War.

The Republican party have resolved, it is said, to make an effort to return members of their own persuasion at the next general election for Paris. The report is, that they will put forward MM. Carnot, Vidal, and Proudhon, the first representing the bourgeois Republicans, the second the operative classes, and the third the ultra-theorists.

M. Thiers has undertaken a journey into Germany to examine the fields of battle of Lutzen, Bautzen, Dresden, and Leipzig, an account of which he will have to give in the next volume of the "Histoire du Consulat et de l'Empire," which he is now writing.

Marshal Pélissier, at the grand banquet given to him at Marseilles on Sunday week, in returning thanks for his health, said, with reference to the French army and the war:—

Never, in fact, did an army give a finer example of courage, constancy, self-denial, and devotion under such severe trials. It is to these soldiers, united with our brave and faithful allies, and guided by the Emperor, whose sagacious preparations insured the success, that France and Europe are indebted for a glorious peace.

Other toasts having been drunk, and the list exhausted, Marshal Pélissier, finding that no allusion had been made to the allies, rose and said:—

Gentlemen,—I did expect that somebody would have proposed a toast to our brave allies, but nothing to that effect having been offered, I must say that we have acted like egotists. Your silence compels me to recall to your recollection the firmness and the valour of the British army, which showed us how to conquer or to die, the constant spirit of concord and confraternity of which it gave us so many proofs, as well as the eagerness with which the Sardinian army, but recently created, joined our ranks, and the noble courage with which it fought. I am confident, gentlemen, that these observations will find an echo in your hearts, and I consequently propose to you "The health of the gracious Queen of Great Britain," and another toast, "The King of Sardinia."

The toasts having been enthusiastically honoured, the Marshal shortly after retired. The Catholic Bishop of Marseilles, not content with supporting the Marshal as he paraded himself through the ranks of

the Assembly collected to do him honour, he insisted upon seating himself at the hero's right hand; and, when politely informed of his mistake in assuming the place of the General commanding in the district, refused to change his seat, saying, "It is my right, and I will maintain it." From this position, the Right Reverend Prelate, formerly, it seems, a cavalry officer, gave a further ecclesiastical colour to the occasion by proposing as a toast, "The Army, and the Alliance of French Valour with a Christian Spirit." In responding, the Marshal, who is reported a "good Catholic," assured his Grace that his men had ever emulated both "the valour and the faith of the Crusaders."

Monsignor Parisi, Bishop of Arras, has just sent a circular to his clergy which has caused a considerable sensation. The document treats of "mixed schools," or establishments of education in which not only Roman Catholics but Protestant children are received and instructed. What course of conduct, the bishop asks, ought to be observed with respect to institutions which have introduced "such a scandal" into their mode of teaching? The right reverend bishop proposes simply to excommunicate the directors of these mixed schools, and to place an interdiction on the establishments. When a director, yielding to the will of the parents, permits some of the children to learn an heretical catechism, and to frequent an heretical place of worship, Mgr. Parisi inquires—first, if persons in the habit of co-operating in acts of so reprehensible a character can be admitted to the sacraments of God's Holy Church; and, secondly, if the duty of the pastors of souls is not to remove, by every legitimate means, Roman Catholic children from these dreadful establishments? In the eyes of the right reverend bishop, the first of these questions cannot admit of any doubt. A teacher, male or female, cannot find indulgence "unless the Protestant pupils are subjected to the same religious exercises as the Roman Catholic," and he adds that "there would be great advantage for them in such a discipline, without any inconvenience to their fellow-pupils, and it is to that point that all efforts should be directed, under the penalty of being quite inexcusable." The second point alluded to above he also answers in the affirmative.

The *Sibele*, in remarking on this extraordinary circular, says: "These are doctrines suitable to the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and it is easy to conceive the painful impression which they have produced on the numerous English families inhabiting St. Omer and Boulogne-sur-Mer."

AUSTRIA.

Austria is making considerable efforts to increase her squadron in the Mediterranean, and indeed her navy generally. The first line-of-battle ship (ninety guns) which she ever thought of possessing was put on the stocks at Pola a few days back, under the name of the Emperor, and is to have a screw propeller, with an 800-horse power. Two other ships of the line of the same dimensions are likewise to be immediately commenced, and according to orders sent from Vienna, are to be urged on as rapidly as possible. Independently of these first-rate vessels, two screw frigates, the *Adria* and the *Danube*, are being terminated in the yards of Moggia, as well as a screw corvette at Venice. At the same time the armament of a screw despatch-boat, the *Prince Eugene*, is nearly completed; while, to complete these measures, two maritime arsenals, one at Fiume, and the other at Lussin, are at once to be founded.

ITALY.

An article in the *Correspondence Italienne*, which bears the stamp of Ministerial authority, is understood to indicate some serious step on the part of the Sardinian Government, should Austria persist in her present course with respect to the confiscated properties of the Lombard refugees, now Sardinian subjects. The *Correspondence* says:—

Piedmont has given proof of a stock of patience truly admirable. Nearly four years now these sequestrations have lasted, notwithstanding the benevolent interventions of England and France. It has shown itself easy and conciliating in every way with a neighbour who insulted it, and latterly it was decided that the Archbishop of Milan should be relieved from the taxes which he was subject to for his possessions in Piedmont. Men of law agreed with political men that it was better to show generosity towards an adversary, in spite of the violent opposition of public opinion. The Cabinets of London and Paris—Lord Palmerston and the Emperor Napoleon—know beforehand what will be the conduct of Piedmont in case of the sale of the properties of Sardinian subjects. It is possible that the most serious complications may result from it, but the responsibility must rest with those who provoke them, for Piedmont has done all it can on its side to avoid them. Austria wishes to leave Piedmont in its good right, preferring to remain in the wrong itself; whose fault will it be if so overstrained a political position should give rise to an embarrassment of which no one can foresee the consequences? There are limits to the patience of Governments as to that of individuals; they cannot be passed without trespassing on the dignity and honour of the country.

Baron Bach is shortly expected at Milan, and it is supposed that one object of his journey has reference to the properties sequestrated.

With respect to the subscription started in Piedmont to defray the cost of 100 pieces of ordnance for the new fortifications of Alessandria, the *Opinione* expresses itself as follows: "This subscription is a manifestation against the slavery of Italy; it is a means of revealing how universally the independence of Italy is prayed for." The *Piedmontese Gazette*, which is the official journal, says: "The country seizes with anxiety every opportunity of showing its devotedness to those principles of independence and dignity which influence the policy of the King's Government."

The Municipal Council of Ravenna, nominees of the Papal Government, have adopted, by a large majority, an address to the Pope, "demanding the cessation of Austrian occupation" and internal reforms. The same body has taken another step in the dignified course of legal and pacific resistance to the misgovernment of the Papal States. An address has been signed by the municipal councillors in reply to the notification of Monsignor Amici, prolegate and commissary for the Legations, and refusing to concur with him in the restrictive regulations on the sale of corn, which he had proposed to enforce.

If statements in a Vienna paper be true, the ruler of Naples has received a very explicit assurance from the Austrian Cabinet that he must change his system, or Austria will only be able to give him a "passive support" in any ulterior step which France and England might decide on taking to put the Neapolitan Government in better order.

Some time since, the Liberals of Naples circulated an address to the nation, describing the oppression of the Government, in moderate but decided language, and counselling the people to avoid violence and await the coming of the good time of constitutional freedom. The very moderation and truth of this address seems to have alarmed the Government. To counteract its effects, the Government itself had recourse to the same weapon—"an appeal to public opinion," to the "good sense of our fellow-citizens," to the "true lovers of progress." This is a very unusual step. The character of the Government document, however, is very different from that of the Liberals. It describes the address of the latter as "execrable though foolish and seditious;" as coming "from the hands of some wretches whose sole object was to introduce suspicion into the minds of quiet people."

Remember, Neapolitans, the Utopias of 1799—the errors of 1820—the follies of 1848. What was the result of those subversive attempts? Grief and desolation. Let all honest men unite, then, to crush those whose depraved objects are to break down our altars, to bring infamy on our families, to get possession of our property. Let all be ready and decided, as we are, to resist every seduction, that we may prove to the foreigner, whom it is wished to impose upon by announcing a unity of action which does not exist, that the Neapolitans, reunited under the flag of their national and fearless Government, are decided on opposing any base attempt whatever upon order; reposing, as they do confidently and tranquilly, on the good sense of their august Sovereign, from whom alone all good and prosperity are to be expected.

RUSSIA.

A letter from the frontiers of Poland says that all the hopes entertained in that province of political amelioration and development of material interests have completely vanished. Prince Gortschakoff had not responded to the expectations of the Poles.

Mouravieff has voluntarily resigned the post of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Caucasus, and has been appointed to a seat in the Council of State. He is to be succeeded by Lieut-General Prince Bariatinsky.

Letters from St. Petersburg, received at Berlin, state that M. de Boutenief is invested with full powers to arrange, on his arrival at Constantinople, the differences which have arisen relative to the Isle of Serpents. The accounts of the state of the crops in the interior of Russia are excellent. The Russian authorities in the Crimea have everywhere resumed their functions. A great want of hands is felt in the government of Taurida for agricultural and manufacturing occupations.

The last arrival from the Crimea gives the following items: As there were a number of wooden huts in the Crimea without owners, the first person who arrived took possession of that which suited his purpose. Colonel Stamati, the Commandant of Balaklava, has issued an order prohibiting any one from touching them, unless he can prove himself to be the legitimate owner. A second order prohibits any one from touching the funeral monuments of the allied armies; and a third requests all the families of Balaklava and Kamiesch to come and prove their right to property, and to proceed with the construction of houses according to a new plan, which is to be drawn out by a committee of civil and military engineers sent from Odessa for that purpose. An order has also been published fixing the price of articles for consumption—a measure which had been rendered necessary by the exorbitant demands of the foreign dealers, who are now much embarrassed by the surveillance of the local police re-established on all points. The posts placed on the roads constructed by the allies, and bearing the names of the engineers, have been all removed. The Russian clergy have just celebrated a grand mass at Balaklava, at which every one walked barefoot in sign of mortification, after which holy water was sprinkled in every direction. The camp of 6,000 men, which has been formed on the heights of Inkermann, will be the only military force in that part of the Crimea.

A letter from Vienna to the *Dresden Gazette* states that Russia has evacuated the Isle of Serpents, which has now been occupied by the Turks.

The *St. Petersburg Gazette* confirms the appointment of General Count Stackelberg to the post of Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia to the Court of Turin; also of Count Bludoff and Prince Wyasemski respectively to the functions of Russian Secretary of Legation at London and Vienna.

Prince Esterhazy, Austrian Ambassador Extraordinary, and the Count of Morny, Ambassador of the French Emperor, have arrived at St. Petersburg.

TURKEY AND THE BLACK SEA.

We have telegraphic accounts from Constantinople to the 31st ult. Baron de Talleyrand had arrived in that capital from Bucharest, where a grand banquet

had been offered to him. A despatch had just reached, stating that the Minister of War of France had given the Sisters of Charity 300 beds, a considerable matériel, and several wooden barracks, for the purpose of founding a hospital, destined to receive the sick of all nations at Constantinople. Varna was completely evacuated. The Polish Legion was returning to Constantinople, in order to be disbanded. It was said that the men of that corps would be employed in the construction of roads. Admiral Stewart left on the 29th, for the Black Sea, with three steamers. The Admiral is to cruise off Baltschik until the complete evacuation of Kars and the solution of the difference relative to the Island of Serpents. It was said that some French steamers would join the English flotilla. The Ottoman Ministers had held a great Council, at which the English and French admirals were invited to attend.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following:—

His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs has received the following despatch from the French Ambassador at Constantinople:—

"*THERAPIA*, Aug. 9.—The Russian commander of the city of Kars has announced to the Governor of Erzeroum that he is ready to hand over the place to the Ottoman authorities. Anapa is occupied by the Russians. The inhabitants have fled to the mountains."

THE PRINCIPALITIES.

A letter from Bucharest, in the *Indépendance Belge*, gives an account of the reading of the firman which conferred on Prince Alexander Ghika the dignity of Kaimakan, and says that the absence from the ceremony of Baron Von Eder, the Austrian Consul-General, and the non-appearance there of any Austrian officer, had excited remarks, as a tacit protestation against the choice made by the Porte. Austria, as is well known, favoured Prince Stirbey, and, failing him, would gladly have seen the government of the province entrusted to Prince Bibesco or Cantacuzene.

The Sultan is said to show a disposition to acquiesce in the undoubted wish of the people of both Moldavia and Wallachia for a union of the two provinces.

AMERICA.

The Niagara brings advices from Boston to the 30th ult. Amongst her passengers are Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and the Rev. Mr. Stowe, her husband.

The thirty-fifth week of Congress was entered on the 28th ult., when the bill amendatory of the diplomatic and consular system was further considered and passed. A resolution calling on the President to communicate whatever information he may have respecting affairs in California with reference to the operations of the San Francisco Vigilance Committee, and whether application has been made by the governor of that state for aid in enforcing the laws, was adopted. A petition from Commodore Vanderbilt, that a contract be made with him for carrying the mail between New York and Southampton, was presented. A bill was also introduced authorising a contract for monthly trips between the two ports for ten years, at 16,680 dollars the round trip, the service to be increased to semi-monthly trips if considered necessary.

On the 28th, the House went into committee on the Army Appropriation Bill. An amendment that no part of the military force of the federal Government shall be employed in Kansas in enforcing the existing laws there, and otherwise carrying out the doctrines of the free-state party with regard to the territory, was adopted by a vote of 88 against 40. The bill, as amended, passed. The amendment provides for the practical suspension of the alleged laws of the Kansas Legislative Assembly, until Congress shall declare whether those laws were passed by a Legislature chosen in conformity with the organic law. It also recommends the disarming of the militia, and the recall of the United States army, but makes it the duty of the President to use military force to preserve the peace, suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and protect the persons and property of the citizens of the territory against unlawful search and seizure on the highways of Missouri and elsewhere. Mr. Dunn, of Indiana, moved a substitute to the bill annulling certain acts of the Kansas Legislature, &c., which was agreed to. The bill was passed by a vote of eighty-eight to seventy-four. It reorganises the territory, provides for the restoration of the Missouri restriction, prohibits test oaths, and all cruel and unusual punishments, and provides for the release of persons confined for political offences, and for the dismissal of all the prosecutions now pending.

Mr. Burlingame had been bound over to keep the peace in the district of Columbia. He had appeared in the House of Representatives.

The jury in the case of Mr. Herbert, tried for the murder of Keating on Friday, rendered a verdict of Acquittal. The Irish population in Washington were exceedingly indignant.

The coroner's jury have rendered a verdict attributing the calamity on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad to the criminal negligence of Conductor Hoppel, of the excursion train, and censuring the company for defective rules.

A serious accident had occurred on board the steamer Empire State, on her trip from Fall River to New York. When off Point Judith her steam-pipes or flues exploded, killing seven and wounding fifteen of the passengers.

The Legislature of New Brunswick recently, by a vote of 38 to 2, repealed the Prohibitory Liquor-law and revived the licence system.

From Mexico we have advices to the 22nd ult. A conspiracy to restore Santa Anna to power had been discovered at Puebla. Many of the priests were implicated.

From Central America we have news to the 17th June. The Kingston papers report that the union between Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica against Walker's government was complete, and that a portion of the Guatemalan army had marched to the Nicaraguan frontier. Guatemala, it was said, led the van, notwithstanding her financial embarrassments. The Aspinwall papers state that Senor Herran, Vice-Governor of the State of Panama, positively contradicts previous reports of the disorganised condition of Walker's troops, and asserts, on the contrary, that the General's position was good.

Advices from Greytown report that Walker had been inaugurated as President. Rivas still held possession of the town of Leon. Much sickness prevailed among Walker's troops, and desertions were frequent.

At the date of the news (July 5) from California, the Vigilance Committee continued its organisation, and was progressing in the work of ridding the city of the hordes of rogues with which it has been infested for a number of years past. On the 24th ult. the excitement in regard to the movements of the committee which had been lulled almost into acquiescence, was revived by one of their number being stabbed in the street by David S. Terry, one of the judges of the Supreme Court of California, while the said member of the committee was attempting to arrest a notorious character. Judge Terry was immediately arrested and taken to Fort Vigilance, as the rooms of the committee are called, where at last accounts he was undergoing a trial. The last-mentioned incident was the signal for an attack upon the armoury of the Marion Rifles, which was the rendezvous of the "law and order" party. The place was surrounded by over 1,000 of the committee men in arms, with three or four pieces of ordnance planted in front of it. Before this formidable array it soon capitulated, and all the arms it contained were seized, together with one hundred prisoners of war. The latter, however, were soon released from custody. The committee had also seized a quantity of Government arms, which had been sent to San Francisco for the law and order party, on board a schooner. The Governor remained at Sacramento, and it was stated that he would make no more attempts to destroy the functions of the Vigilance Committee. The general commanding the State forces had retired, and rendered his report to the Executive of an ineffective campaign. No political excitement existed in the state beyond a desire to know who were the nominees for the presidency. The courts continued to hold their regular sessions in San Francisco, and the law was said to be more respected than ever before. The national anniversary was celebrated with becoming display and enthusiasm throughout the state. The accounts from the mining regions continued to be favourable, and the crops generally were reported good, although in some sections the grasshoppers had been very destructive.

Election business occupies a deal of serious attention in the States, and vigorous action is being taken by the friends of Fremont, whose chances are undoubtedly increasing. The signs of the times are favourable to him, and even the democratic leaders of New York, at their meeting at Syracuse, had come to a resolution to support him. This, it is said, will have an important influence upon the Presidential election, and will undoubtedly seriously damage the prospects of Mr. Buchanan in the State. His rivals do not appear to be continuing any active canvass, and it is said that Commodore Robert F. S. Stockton has withdrawn from the contest.

From St. Domingo we learn that the Emperor Soulouque was about to acknowledge the independence of the Dominican Republic, and that a treaty of peace will shortly be published between the two parties who inhabit the island. Commissioners are to be appointed by both Governments for the purpose of fixing the boundaries, and the English and French Consuls are to act as umpires in any dispute which may arise. Hopes are entertained that the peace may be lasting.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

At Madeira the cholera is raging, and it is supposed that about ninety persons are dying daily. There were about two or three hundred English left on the island. The vines are looking better, and about 300 pipes of wine will be made this year. The population of the whole island is about 120,000.

There is some talk of another meeting of the German Sovereigns to be held this summer, probably at Dresden.

The Monetary Congress sitting at Vienna have come to a satisfactory conclusion in reference to one monetary system for the whole of Germany.

The *Correspondance Italienne* says that Poerio is very ill.

A telegraphic despatch from Cagliari, mentions that the cable laying down for the Mediterranean submarine telegraph had broken. They were endeavouring to take it up, with the intention of setting it to rights.

The *New York Herald* holds out the prospect that Lord Stanley will be the new British Minister at Washington.

The heat has been so intense in Paris that several accidents have occurred from workmen falling from scaffolds, fainting.

The price of all kinds of grain has fallen considerably throughout the provinces of Austria; a good proof that there is at least an average harvest.

The Ionian Islands are promised a crop of currants this year above the average; a great boon for the islands after the succession of failures they have endured.

Mr. Denyse I. Denyse, one of the few surviving heroes of the American Revolution, died at his residence, Flatbush, Indiana, on the 20th of July. He

was born in the town of New Utrecht on the 18th of October, 1760, and was consequently ninety-six years of age. He participated in the battles of Long Island, Trenton, Princeton, and was present in several other battles. In the war of 1812, he received a captain's commission, and was stationed at Fort Green. He was also present at the evacuation of New York by the British.

A correspondent of the *Richmond (Va.) Dispatch* (U.S.), writing from Carolina, states that a few nights since Mr. William M. Kelley, of that county, was suddenly aroused from his sleep, and under the impression that his house was being broken into, seized his gun, and instantaneously fired upon some one, as he thought, entering the door; but, to his horror, he found he had shot his wife, who was fastening it. The shot entered just in front and above the right hip, penetrating deep into the body. Two physicians were immediately called in, but found her beyond hopes. She lingered resignedly and uncomplainingly until about four o'clock on Saturday morning, when she died, leaving an almost distracted husband, an infant son eleven months old, and a large number of relatives and connexions to mourn her loss.

The most interesting news from La Plata consists in the rather novel circumstance of the absence of all intelligence of a revolutionary character, and consequently in the very cheering and encouraging certainty that social improvements are making rapid advances in both Buenos Ayres and Monte Video. Railways, moles, gasworks, theatres, custom-houses are the order of the day. Population is rapidly increasing on both sides the River Plate.

It is stated in a letter from Frankfort, that the Duchess of Orleans, accompanied by her two sons, the Count of Paris and the Duke of Chartres, intends proceeding to England, where the *fête* of August 24 will be celebrated by the ex-Royal family of France.

The German Diet adjourned on the 2nd until the 30th of October. The question of the fortifications of Rastadt has been settled to the satisfaction of all parties, by an unanimous vote, declaring that Rastadt is to be not only a fortress, but an entrenched camp.

FREE-TRADE CONGRESS AT BRUSSELS.

An international Free-trade Congress is to assemble in the Belgian capital on the 22nd September, and sit for three days. The local Free-trade Association will take the lead in the business. The British Chambers of Commerce have been invited, and are expected to send delegates. The members of the Conference are to be advised not to make speeches, but statements of facts leading to practical measures. Two questions are to be submitted for consideration—

1. What are the artificial or natural obstacles opposed to the extension of the commercial relations of the country to which each member belongs?
2. What are the practical means proposed, or to be proposed, in each country, to remove or diminish the obstacles which impede the extension of commercial relations with other nations.

In answer to the first question, each member of the Congress will be requested to state the facts which relate either to his country at large or to his particular industrial or commercial pursuit; and the reasons, if any, why customs or other restrictions should be maintained in countries with which his country has commercial relations. Upon the second proposition each member will be desired to furnish such documents as he can give upon the subject, as well as a *résumé* of his views and opinions upon it.

The Duke d'Harcourt, M. de Lamartine, and M. Dufour Dubergier, President of the Chamber of Commerce at Bordeaux, and others, have announced their intention to be present. Hamburg has taken up the cause warmly, and the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, the *Gazette d'Augsbourg*, and the *Gazette Autrichienne*, Ministerial organs, without affirming their adhesion to the doctrine of free trade, yet assert the importance and the necessity of discussion, which is in itself an admission of failure in the present restrictive system. Holland, Denmark, and Switzerland are favourable, and Sardinia is prepared to combat the views of Austro-Lombardy, Rome, and Naples. It may be remarked that the several countries where the Austro-Papal Concordat has met with Ministerial favour, are governmentally excessive in their opposition to free trade. Unrestricted commerce is necessarily accompanied by freedom of opinion, and the Pope, with his satellite of Naples, has deemed such a reform in commerce to have an heretical tendency. This will account for the non-compliance of the Romanists in Belgium to aid in unshackling the trade of nations.

In yesterday's *Moniteur* we read: "On the 15th of August, being St. Napoleon's Day, there will be celebrated, at noon, in the choir of the metropolitan church of Notre Dame, a solemn Mass, which will be followed by the chanting of the *Te Deum* and *Domine Salvum*, on the occasion of the *fête* of his Majesty the Emperor. The ceremony will conclude with the pontifical benediction. The Ministers, the high dignitaries of the State, and the authorities, civil and military, will assist at this ceremony. They will be in uniform, and will enter the cathedral by the great entrance.

There have recently been several fatal sunstrokes. The *Worcester Herald* records the death of a man who died a few days ago at Dudnill, near Cleobury Mortimer, from the effect of a sunstroke. The *Carmarthen Journal* mentions two similar deaths in South Wales. The *Preston Guardian* records four sudden deaths; and in three of the cases the deceased were taken ill when engaged in haymaking. The *Staffordshire Advertiser* states that a man was killed by a sunstroke on Wednesday while working in a field near Upperhulme, Leek.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 13.

ARCHDEACON DENISON'S CASE.

Yesterday being the day fixed upon for the deliverance of judgment in the case of Archdeacon Denison, charged with having preached doctrines contrary to the Articles of the Church of England, in relation to the real presence in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper, the Court was crowded at an early hour. The time fixed upon for the assembling of the Court was half-past one o'clock, but by that time every sitting and standing place was occupied. There was a large number of clergy and ladies among those present. The case having been called on,

Dr. Lushington said his Grace the Archbishop, before stating the conclusions he had come to, was desirous of stating how these proceedings came to originate with his Grace. He then entered upon a detail of the circumstances, and stated that the question to be tried was whether the doctrines in the sermons preached by the venerable archdeacon were contrary or repugnant to the articles of religion mentioned in the statute of Elizabeth, and made him liable to deprivation. After quoting the passages objected to at length he described them seriatim as erroneous doctrine and repugnant to the 28th and 29th articles of religion mentioned in the aforesaid statute of Queen Elizabeth. His Grace desires me farther to state that he will allow time to the Venerable the Archdeacon to revoke his errors, until Wednesday, the 1st of October next. If no such revocation as is required by the statute of Elizabeth aforesaid, shall be made and delivered into the registry of the diocese of Bath and Wells by that time, he will in obedience to the said statute pronounce sentences in this court, which will be adjourned till Tuesday, the 21st day of October, and be held in this place at half-past one o'clock.

Dr. Phillimore: The archdeacon appeals from the sentences of his Grace and the assessors. Perhaps, therefore, the Court will assign some time for the appeal to be prosecuted.

Dr. Lushington: Certainly not. You cannot appeal against an interlocutory decree.

Dr. Phillimore: I understand. It is not sentence or decree. The course will be, if the Archbishop thinks right, there may be at the end a judgment and afterwards a decree according to the statute. This is no decree. It is only an intimation of the Archbishop's opinion.

The Court then adjourned.

DESTRUCTION OF MESSRS. BROADWOOD'S PIANOFORTE MANUFACTORY.

The extensive factory and workshops of Messrs. Broadwood, the well-known constructors of every description of first-class pianos, were destroyed by fire after the workmen, 420 in number, had left the premises. The works stand upon a plot of ground exceeding a couple of acres in extent, and running from the Horseferry-road to Holywell-street, Westminster. The fire made terrible progress. Before eight o'clock a body of flame of almost unexampled extent rose high into the air, setting out in bold relief the fine architectural outlines of the New Palace and the venerable Abbey, and attracting to the bridges and other elevated points of view thousands of spectators. Out of the five ranges of shops four had ignited when Mr. Staples, foreman of the Brigade, in Mr. Broadwood's absence, determined by a desperate effort to cut off the communication with the fifth range, by the employment of a large number of men with pickaxes and other implements. The wind favouring the operation, the flames were prevented extending to the northernmost shops, which, beyond injury from severe scorching and water, have not suffered. The rest of the vast manufactory is a total wreck, and the loss thus occasioned to Messrs. Broadwood is understood to be enormous. Nearly one thousand pianofortes, in various stages of manufacture, have been utterly lost, and the value of the woods and other materials destroyed amounts to an immense sum. Five shillings per square foot for veneers used by Messrs. Broadwood is not at all an extravagant price, and from this some notion may be formed of the loss that will be occasioned by the fire. The tools of a single first-class workman also may be estimated at 70*l*. The premises are exactly opposite the gasometers of the Chartered Gas Company, and so alarming was the appearance of the fire at one period that the authorities felt it prudent to discharge their gas by a main in connexion with their gasometer at Spitalfields. The fire was got under about ten o'clock, but the engines continued to pour immense volumes of water upon the ruins throughout the whole night.

THREATENED OUTBREAK IN NAPLES.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows on the probability of a rising in Naples: "The accounts from Naples exhibit a state of things in that capital which would hardly leave us room for surprise if any day's telegraph brought us news of a revolutionary movement. Discontent grows bolder, and has spread to the army, and the vigilance of the police no longer prevents hostile to the Government. Although the steps taken by the Western Powers have as yet produced no result, the quarter to which they were directed, although the remonstrances of France and England have been unheeded, and those of Austria (if really made and not counterbalanced by a private understanding) have not yet had time to bear fruit, the fact of English and French expostulations, and of the attention and sympathy which their condition excites in Europe, is well known to the Neapolitans, and, doubtless, contributes to rouse them to the assertion and defence of their rights

as men, and to resistance of the tyranny under which they suffer. There are clandestine presses at Naples, where information interesting to the popular cause is printed, and whence also issue proclamations, which are widely circulated, and which inculcate calm, order, respect of property, and do their utmost to let it be seen that it is not anarchy but justice and humanity oppressed beyond endurance that array themselves against the Government. We are told by a correspondence from Italy, that many military men are heard to speak disrespectfully of the Government, and that the native troops are indignant at seeing all the forts in the hands of the Swiss. The feeling here among persons well informed and well able to appreciate the situation is, that we shall quickly hear of an outbreak."

With reference to one of the proclamations, given entire, the Naples correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "Many thousands of such facts are now wandering through the country, awakening thought and inquiry, stirring up in some the wildest passions, spite of the exhortations to order, and certainly leading to an approximation of classes who have hitherto been divided. Already is one result of this unconscious union evident in the bolder tone assumed by the population generally: it is not so much what one hears as what one sees, and if I were asked to describe it, I should find it difficult to do so."

In Palermo there have already been disturbances. On Saturday, 27th, it had been resolved by the Palermitans to make a demonstration on the site where the band usually plays, and so well known was it, that arrangements were made to put down any movement. Notwithstanding, at the appointed time a crowd assembled, and cries were uttered of "Viva la Costituzione." During the following night sixty arrests were made. On Monday morning, General Pélissier arrived with his staff, adding, of course, not a little fuel to the fire. They were received with great enthusiasm, I am told, and left after a visit of twenty-four hours. On the following night forty arrests were made. Their report adds to this statement that, on the Sunday, some of the 1st regiment of Swiss trying to put down the demonstration were set upon by the people, and a portion of a Neapolitan regiment—either the 13th or the Regimente della Morte. It is added that the Swiss were badly mauled, and between 200 or 300 put hors de combat. I receive these reports," says the *Daily News* correspondent, "with great reserve, but it cannot be concealed that there is a very bad feeling existing on the part of the Neapolitans, both civilians and military, towards the Swiss, and that Sicily is in a state of great ferment."

AUSTRALIA.

Yesterday evening, the Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's steam clipper ship *Royal Charter*, Captain F. Boyce, belonging to the Eagle line, arrived in the Mersey. Her dates from Melbourne are to May 26. The increase in the yield of the gold fields continues, in spite of the temporary obstacles of winter, and the consequent cessation of operations on several of them. The returns of the amounts brought down by escort, for the first three months of the present year, amounted to 962,040 ounces, against 589,337 in 1855. The rumoured discovery of new gold fields has been confirmed, and some which had been abandoned as failures have been turned to again, and proved most prolific. A Government Commission, under the presidency of Professor McCoy, and composed of practical and scientific men, had been appointed to explore systematically the auriferous measure of the colony. The Government of Victoria is rising in popularity, and instead of labouring under a deficit has a balance of nearly 800,000*l*. to their credit at the banks. The farmers of the colony are pursuing their labours with great energy and are introducing many scientific improvements. The want of railway communication is much complained of. Commercial affairs at Melbourne were in a satisfactory state; there being an entire absence of all speculation and excitement.

Yesterday morning, the Royal squadron anchored off Plymouth. In the course of the day the Queen landed at Mount Edgecumbe, where she was received by the Countess of Mount Edgecumbe. Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales visited the Kayham dockyard, and landed at Mount Rise and inspected the new barracks at Devonport; they also went up the river as far as the Royal Albert-bridge at Saltash.

Yesterday the British Association again met at Cheltenham. The business of the whole of the section was finally brought to a close shortly after three o'clock, when in Section F, Mr. M. Milnes (for Lord Stanley) reviewed the proceedings in that section. It was announced in the course of the evening that the next meeting would be held in Dublin. The concluding general meeting will be held this day (Wednesday), at three P.M., which will wind up the visit to Cheltenham.

We are happy to be enabled to record that Miss Florence Nightingale has arrived at her home in Derbyshire, after her arduous and honourable career of public service in the East. Miss Nightingale sedulously avoided that public welcome which would have greeted her had the day or place of her landing in England been made known.—*Globe*.

MARK-LANE, THIS DAY.

The quantity of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was limited. The business doing in most kinds trifling, and prices were well supported. Over 21,000 *wa*. of foreign wheat have come to hand. The de-quar- article ruled heavy, but we have no change mand for the quotations. New barley was in request, to notice in the but old parcels were neglected. No at former terms, of malt. There was a fair inquiry change in the value of r-ency. Beans and peas were very dull; but flour support,

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1856.

SUMMARY.

THE even tenour of domestic politics has been undisturbed during the week by exciting events. The British Association, the harbinger of the subsidence of party strife, has been gathering into a focus at Cheltenham the results of scientific discovery during the year, and in the eloquent speech of Dr. Daubeny we may see how intimately the researches of the philosopher affect the social and material welfare of the people. Lord Stanley has discoursed, with his usual weight and felicity on the value of accurate statistics; Professor Owen on the latest addition to natural history; and Mr. Baker, the zealous promoter of the reformatory movement, on the gratifying results that have attended the partial efforts made in Gloucestershire, to reclaim the criminal. The British Association has become a national institution, all the more valuable from being dependent mainly on its own energies. Its power for good is greater than that of the Legislature. Parliament can pass stringent enactments which are very likely never to be enforced, but the Cheltenham savans, by their scientific discoveries, are effecting revolutions in the material condition of the people. If their sanguine prophecies are realised, we may soon increase to an indefinite extent the productiveness of British soil, obtain concentrated animal food in abundance from South America and Australia, and, by the aid of chemistry—the true philosophers' stone—make one of the most common earths fulfil all the uses of the precious metals.

The splendid weather and promising aspect of the harvest, now general throughout the south of England, have brought about a considerable reduction in the prices of all the necessities of life. In five days the price of the quarter loaf has fallen three-halfpence, and meat in corresponding proportion. This appears to be but the commencement of an era of abundance and cheapness. The prospect of a bounteous harvest is not confined to England, but extends over the Continent, especially in those countries which last year had to deplore a deficiency. If necessary, unlimited supplies may be obtained from the great corn-growing countries—Germany, Russia, the Principalities, and Egypt. But, judging from the energy and intelligence of our agriculturists, we may ere long, without going abroad, coax the soil of England into producing sufficient food for its teeming inhabitants. Last week furnished evidence that the agricultural mind is in the most active state. At Inverness, Rotherham, and Wigan, there was such an exhibition of new implements, all intended to economise labour, as must have bewildered the improving farmer. We believe that the capital thus invested in the cultivation of the soil by improved scientific appliances is enormously increasing, and that the leading agricultural-implement makers find it impossible to meet the demand. We hope, therefore, that the cultivators of land will not be discouraged at the low range of prices, but have no doubt they will find that the prosperity of other classes will not be purchased at their expense.

Three executions and several railway accidents have chequered the generally pleasing picture of domestic news. The former have done much to increase the public aversion to the infliction of death penalty. So strikingly have recent events disproved the arguments by which it is mainly maintained, that some of our influential contemporaries ask for a substitute for capital

punishment. The destruction of a Roman Catholic Church by a mob at Kelso, throws a baleful light upon the state of feeling in "religious" Scotland. Is that the fruit of sectarian animosity? Dr. McNeile has issued an address to those who sympathise with his views, calling upon them to unfurl the banner of "Protestant supremacy." The blazing church at Kelso is the best commentary on this advice.

"Protestant supremacy"—yes, we see its fruits elsewhere as well as north of the Tweed. It is visible in the Church-rate strife that still rages in various parishes—it showed itself in its true colours when it entered Piercefield Hall, the residence of Thomas Thompson, Esq., and in his absence, demanded of his lady the tribute to its pretensions. Mr. Thompson's purloined watches are a more eloquent sermon than the fiery zealot's diatribes. If there is one man of our acquaintance whose career has been one of Christian philanthropy, it is that of Thomas Thompson, Esq. But even he cannot escape the exactions of Dr. McNeile's grim idol—"Protestant ascendancy." Sir W. Clay's letter on the Church-rate policy of next session will be found in another column. For the present we are content to call attention to it.

The case of Archdeacon Denison has passed through another stage. At Bath, yesterday, Dr. Lushington, on behalf of the Archbishop of Canterbury, delivered judgment. He pronounced the Archdeacon's opinions on the Eucharist to be contrary to the Thirty-nine Articles. The heretic is to be allowed till October 1st to recant his errors. Should he fail to do so, sentence of deprivation will be pronounced against him on the 21st. The decision is a triumph of Low Church over High Church, and may possibly bring about that convulsion which has so long threatened the English Establishment with disruption.

There are vague rumours of disturbances in Palermo, where great effervescence prevails. In fact, Sicily "is now heaving and tossing in the throes of political agony." Nevertheless, the subjects of King Bomba exhibit a patience and moderation which quite alarms his myrmidons. In proclamations, issued from secret presses, they are advised, in dignified and earnest language, to preserve a legal course, and to wait. "By restraining the holy anger of virtue itself," says one of them, "you have almost completed that moral revolution, which, only initiated in 1848, has obtained a solemn European judgment between the country and the Government." The circle narrows around the Neapolitan despotism. There is "no confidence in anything or anyone," and even some of the troops are disaffected. The attitude of the Neapolitan patriots is full of glorious promise, for it cannot be assailed by the coarse instruments of tyranny. Peaceful agitation is their watchword—passive resistance their mode of action. Advice such as we now subjoin is openly recommended in countless publications, and seems to us far more effectually than foreign intervention to sound the death-knell of the Bourbon despotism:—

You have morally triumphed by bringing out into the broad light of public opinion those noble aspirations which before struggled for existence in the darkness of sects. Well then: these aspirations, this participation in the history now passing before your eyes, let them become a free and public fact. No longer suffer admonitions on the arrangements of the person or of dress. Do not conceal your eagerness to read the journals, or your opinions on them; speak openly of the acts of the Government in a becoming manner; unite, too, with this, and openly declare it, your sympathies for those who have deserved well of the country whenever the occasion presents itself; show yourselves strong in your faith; true is it that this will increase hatred and persecution against you, and will open to you the prison doors; but besides that those sufferings will be brief, we ought not to fear them, though they would be our deserts were we to show cowardice or division.

Never did the prospect of self-emanicipation shine so brightly in Southern Italy.

The resignation of MM. Olozaga and Gonzales, Ambassadors from Madrid to the Courts of Paris and London, is an evil omen of the intentions of the O'Donnell Ministry. These moderate Liberals would no doubt have retained office had the new Government been disposed to follow a constitutional policy. But we must wait the announcement of the Dictator's programme. Before the surrender of Saragossa to General Dulce, General Falcon, President of the Revolutionary Junta, issued a proclamation advising submission on the ground that he had been informed that the O'Donnell Cabinet did not mean to place liberty in danger, but, on the contrary, to preserve it from its avowed enemies. Such assurances go for little. O'Donnell is Dictator only in name. The Court is obnoxious to him; he has rivals in the Council Chamber; and friends of Narvaez watch their opportunities in the army. The only remedy as yet devised for the deep-seated maladies of the Spanish peninsula is the multiplication of functionaries in the provinces, with the view of strengthening the central authority!

So far as we can make out from the confused accounts received, the American House of Repre-

sentatives has practically repudiated its vote recognising the Topeka constitution for Kansas, and by passing the Army Appropriation Bill leaves matters open for future settlement by the occupants of the territory. But while this grave difficulty stands adjourned, the broader question involved in the next Presidential election still agitates the Transatlantic Republic. Fremont has obtained the suffrages of several sections of politicians supposed to be hostile to his claims. His nomination has been the means of bringing to the surface an anti-slavery feeling hitherto latent, which has been for years growing in the North, and reveals a change in public sentiment as extensive as it is gratifying. California is still the land of marvels. All Europe could not furnish so strange a spectacle as that of a judge defending himself in the street with a bowie knife against the violence of an official of an illegal tribunal, and, subsequently arrested, thrown into prison, and threatened with the halter. It would seem that the Vigilance Committee is at the present moment supreme, and is using its authority with Cromwellian vigour to root out the gamblers and vagabonds of San Francisco who defied the legal authorities. This done, it promises to dissolve and reinstate the Federal Governor.

THE CRY OF "WOLF" ONCE MORE.

As faithful journalists, we suppose, we shall be expected to note, and comment upon, the prominent topic of the week—another difference with Russia. Our own instincts, assuredly, would lead us to avoid the subject—for we must own that we are impatient of writing on matters which, assuming an air of first-rate importance, we know to be little more than bubbles blown for the amusement of newspaper readers. The *gobemouches* of the clubs, whose exaggerated alarms are assiduously fostered by official fire-eaters, have it pretty much their own way during the earlier half of the parliamentary recess—and daily journalists who live, as it were, from hand to mouth throughout that arid season, gladly seize hold of any story which passes current within the zone of West-end political gossip, and serve it up spicily with a view to tickle the palled appetites of the public. With the thermometer ranging above eighty degrees in the shade, and the streets of this metropolis like a baker's oven, is it likely that newspapers will be read unless the dead season be occasionally flavoured with well peppered rumours, and hot discussions? We were not altogether surprised, therefore, to find ourselves on the verge of another rupture with Russia—although the decision of the diplomatic circle at Constantinople to send Admiral Houston Stewart with his squadron back once more into the Euxine did startle us—and, of course, we were fully prepared for that outbreak of abuse of Russia to which the ear of the British public is now so familiar.

No doubt, there has been something approaching to uneasiness in the Cabinet at St. James's—not shared in, we believe, by the Government at Paris. No doubt, moreover, that the cause of this uneasiness was the conduct of Russia, who has not exhibited all that grateful appreciation of the leniency displayed towards her by the Allies, which some of them deem to have been due. But the facts, so far as we can get at them, are miserably few and insignificant. Russia, who, previously to the war, occupied the Isle of Serpents, a lone rock lying off the mouth of the Danube at a distance of about twenty-five miles, seeing that the island was not specifically referred to in the Treaty of Paris, chose, upon the retirement of the Allies, to take possession of it once more. In doing so, she certainly evinced an indisposition to resign to Turkey a single acre more of her territory than she was obliged to do—and as she had erected a light-house on that rock, and probably found it a convenient outpost for more purposes than one, it was not, perhaps, unnatural that she should be unwilling to let it go, without at least putting in her claim for it. This, however, was not her only offence. It was confidently reported that she had refused to fulfil her treaty engagements by surrendering the fortress of Kars, and it was well known that she had destroyed the fortifications of Ismail, before delivering it into the hands of the Turkish authorities. Complaint of the last-mentioned fact by the Governments of the Allies, strikes one as somewhat misplaced, considering that Russia in this instance has but followed the example set her at Sebastopol—and as we read that the Ambassador of France at Constantinople has telegraphed to his Government that "the Russian Commandant of Kars has notified to the Governor of Erzeroum that he is ready to restore Kars to the Ottoman authorities," we conclude that the suspicion of Muscovite good faith, if not bred in the fertile brain of "our own correspondent," was probably the spawn of diplomatic jealousy.

Such were the grounds on which, as we were assured by a gentleman who has access to good authority, Her Majesty's Government felt themselves seriously embarrassed, and on which the

Times put the trumpet once more to its mouth, and blew a warlike blast, loud enough to make the welkin ring. Such, and such only, appear to be the facts upon the strength of which the British public has been worked up into alarm during the last fortnight. They have constituted, as might easily have been divined, but "a nine days' wonder." The "hitch" has been got over. The excitement it occasioned has subsided. The *Times* winds up the affair with an article the purport of which is that we ought not to have taken it so seriously, and that Russian policy will, no doubt, be greatly altered for the better within the limits of the next generation. And so quiet is once more established.

Now, as we have already intimated, serious comment upon these political soap-bubbles is not to our taste—and, in all probability, we should have suffered this last to make its appearance, inflation, and explosion, without deeming it necessary to append any reflections to the mere record of the facts, but for the moral which they seem to us to convey. We will despatch our apprehended duty in as few sentences as possible.

The events of the last two years have revived the popularity of the maxim, "That the best method of preserving peace, is to be thoroughly prepared for war." The maxim, no doubt, has a reasonable side, and it has also a side which is the converse of reasonable. War is the fruit of excited passion—and, in order to it, there must be excitement on both sides. Now, it is unquestionable that where Governments are actuated by ambition, cupidity, or lust of conquest, *soffice* check is imposed upon their lawlessness by the knowledge of the fact that it cannot fulfil its desires without serious hazard and certain resistance.

In this respect, then, the maxim will apply. But wars are not always, and we may add with truth, not often, brought about by these causes. In modern times, a fancied affront offered to national honour is far more frequently the commencement of international disagreements. And we contend that being "armed to the teeth," so far from diminishing the probability of such affronts being given or taken, increases inconceivably the likelihood of both. The nation thus prepared, even if it do not assume, as it is very apt to do, a touchy and swaggering spirit, is sure to be suspected of it. It is itself more inclined to take up quarrels on flimsy pretences, and it is not unnaturally regarded by other nations as disposed to magnify trifles into troubles. On the other hand, the very fact of its having assumed a position that appeals to fear, rendered high-spirited governments chary of making it the semblance of a concession. If society were crowded with burglars and ruffians, it might be a maxim of prudence to keep about you a good weapon—but as society, for the most part, consists of men and women actuated by similar sentiments and motives to your own, your carrying about with you a Colt's revolver, and a bowie knife, will be more likely than not to get you into mischief—because men seldom submit quietly to a perpetual, even if it be a tacit, threat. And so it is with nations. Generally speaking, they entertain no hostile intentions towards each other; but whilst they act upon the principle recently so much belauded, no one of them can differ from, or complain to, or remonstrate with, another, without exciting a suspicion that it is presuming on its strength, and attempting to play the dictator. This is one reason, the only one we can think of, why Governments cannot communicate with one another but by the circuitous methods of diplomacy.

We have observed that ever since Great Britain has been in possession of "an unrivalled fleet," and an army which for discipline and efficiency is said to surpass any that she has ever before been able to boast of, our press, not to say many of our people, have put on very "high and mighty" airs. But her thorough preparedness for war did not in the least prevent the Government of the United States from pushing its offensive policy—and it certainly stimulated our journals to assume a very minatory tone. And now that the prevailing good sense of the people on both sides of the Atlantic has dispersed that cloud, there seems an alacrity in getting up a case against Russia. The fact is, England is conscious of her strength, and is impatient to display it—at any rate, to take full advantage of it. Lord Palmerston, we fear, is, in this respect, in harmony with the temper of the times. Like a man who knows that he is a match for all comers, he seems pleased to go wherever he scents a row, to ask what is the matter with an assuming air, and to conduct himself very much as if he would like to see the Power that would come across him. Perhaps he would not be sorry of an excuse to send those two-hundred gun-boats up the Baltic, and verify Todleben's prediction that Cronstadt would crumble beneath their fire. But after all, Lord Palmerston is pretty much in the hands of the British people. It is for them to beware of being led astray by plausible sayings,

by a proud consciousness of power, and by the skilful use of both by the press. This last Russian excitement, conjured so readily and of such scanty materials, may serve as a warning that the more intent we are upon increasing, organising, and perfecting our various arms of service, the more likely shall we be to find or make a cause of quarrel.

THE CONVICT AT THE GALLOWES.

RELUCTANT as we are to resume at so short an interval the subject of capital punishment, and loathsome as is that aspect of the subject on which we are about to remark, we are under constraint from the events of the week. Thrice within three days has the spectacle of a public execution been exhibited to English multitudes—four times within eight days. On Monday of last week, the young man Murdock was hanged at Lewes for the murder of his gaoler. He died protesting that the result of his violence was unintentional; and obtained so much credit for his protest that cries of "shame" were raised by the spectators. On Saturday morning, a woman was hanged at Dorchester for the death of her husband, whom she declares to have so brutally assaulted her in his drunken anger that the axe with which she slew him was taken in self-defence; and the clerical official seems to have believed her, since he accompanied her with an air of satisfaction in the devotions which she continued to the last moment. At noon of the same day, Dove was executed at York, in the presence of twelve or fifteen thousand people, drawn from great distances. And on Monday, Nevan, a marine, was hanged at Bodmin for shooting a sergeant with whom he had a quarrel.

Eliza Martha Brown, notwithstanding the "extraordinary resignation and composure" which she displayed, was treated to "a cordial" at the foot of the gallows, to further strengthen her for the terrible scene. The incident, unimportant in itself, has a melancholy significance, when viewed in connexion with the entire treatment of criminals condemned to death. They are fed upon cordials, from the moment of the verdict to the moment of the execution. Nothing is neglected that can pamper their physical appetites, or gratify that passion for notoriety, which is as much a cause of crime as a symptom of disease. Their condemned cell is made a nest of creature-comforts, and a theatre of factitious excitements. Instead of that low diet which consorts with contrition and might tend to produce it, the culprit is tempted to "keep up his strength" with such meat and drink as is not found in every honest home. He is watched over rather as a patient than a prisoner,—his health is studiously promoted, as if long life were to be his reward for some good deed. And in place of that seclusion which should forewarn of forgetfulness on earth and unfitness for heaven, the criminal is permitted to receive visits from friends as well as relatives,—has "spiritual advisers" without number,—is besought by the higher officials of the prison freely to communicate with them,—and is perfectly conscious that every word he utters will be retailed to outside listeners, who will reap a harvest from their information, and its purchasers scatter it over the world. All this is seen in hideous perfection in the case of Dove. Without retracting a syllable of our previously expressed opinion of that wretched culprit's mind and character, we most strongly deprecate the course which his sympathisers have taken. That estimable man, Thomas Wright, who has justly earned the distinction of "prison philanthropist," is to be sincerely congratulated on having produced either penitence or faith in the dying sinner. But surely it is neither "interesting" nor "satisfactory" to learn that a convicted murderer, whom pitying friends—Mr. Wright among them, to his credit—sought to save from the penalty of murder, by alleging his semi-madness,—surely it is not such an one that should be encouraged to use the language of a saint and an apostle. We have read with pain, and we cannot bring ourselves here to repeat, the solemn professions of virtuous striving and happy confidence accompanying "a confession" that is either incredible or irreconcilable with the supposition of sanity. Why should the prison authorities permit,—why, at any rate, should good men, encourage,—the publication of documents so distressingly incompatible? If newspaper reporters cannot be prevented from chronicling the sighs and daguerrotyping the features of doomed criminals, the ministers of religion should at least not be parties to a practice so revolting to all healthy minds.

But we have no hope that the practice will be abated so long as capital punishments continue. The cordial will be administered as often as the gallows is erected. There is such a profound and indestructible sense in the human mind of the solemnity of death, that men cannot look upon fellow-men, about to die, but as half sacred. The corpse of the meanest is honourable, though

a living dog be of more use than a dead lion. The shadow of death consecrates, and almost sublimates, all upon whom it falls. A dim mysterious light clothes the figure that is descending into the valley of darkness. As civilisation progresses,—as crimes of violence become more rare,—as capital punishments, therefore, though retained, become less frequent and commonplace,—this excess of interest in the condemned may be expected to increase. It seems, unhappily, that there is not just now much chance of this latter result. The shocking frequency of murders, and the reaction towards rigour which appears to have set in upon the official mind, supply a separate argument against the death penalty. But do we urge upon legislators, and all who have influence with them, a consideration of the natural, the infallible, consequences of such practices as these—the inflammation of weak minds, the repulsion of strong minds, by the present treatment of condemned criminals. We ask whether it is not more than likely that the semi-idiotic will be excited to imitation of Dove, by the contemplation of Dove's last end, just as Dove was excited to an imitation of Palmer? and we ask further, whether it is not impossible to restrain the publicity without altering the punishment? We are confident that the result of such consideration must be, a resolute effort for the abolition of the gallows itself.

THE RAILWAY SIGNAL SYSTEM.

THE fatal collision, two or three weeks since, at Church Fenton, has called forth a suggestion which cannot be too widely considered or strongly commended. Observing that the very large proportion—nine-tenths, if we remember rightly—of railway casualties occur at a station, and are attributable to neglect or mistake of signals, a writer in the *Times* propounds a new system of signals; or rather, a new method of using those already in practice. The present usage is, for the signalman at a station to indicate, at the approach, or expected approach, of any train, the absence or presence of obstructions. If there be no such intimation, the driver is at liberty to pass on at unabated speed. Let the signal-man, therefore, be overworked, or out of the way—let him have fallen asleep, or have been called off—and every element of the most fatal eventuality is provided.

Now, it is proposed that instead of this, it should always be presumed that there is some obstruction at a station, unless the contrary is plainly intimated. The engine-driver advancing at the rate of thirty or forty miles an hour, and perceiving no extended arm of the semaphore, or red light in the lamp, must be taught to infer from that circumstance,—at present the rule of safety,—that danger is ahead, and turn off his steam until the cause of the omission is explained. If the cause was accidental, no harm will have been done—no loss suffered beyond a very brief delay; whereas the omission to signal danger, when danger is really in the way, is constantly leading to incalculably disastrous consequences.

An amendment of the proposed regulation occurs to us:—that of requiring the driver to look back, after he has passed the station, to observe whether or not the signal has been reversed; or of providing that the train in passing shall itself perform this office,—as it now on some lines warns of its approach by ringing a bell; else, a new cause of accidents might arise in the neglect of the attendant to restore the negative condition of the signals, which is the presumptive evidence of danger, and the comparative assurance of safety.

Spirit of the Press.

THE DEATH PUNISHMENT PROBLEM.

(From the Press.)

Men have been saved from the gallows with less presumption of insanity in their favour than this wretch, (Dove,) and his execution will leave it more doubtful than ever in what cases the plea of insanity should be received. The reluctance of jurors to pronounce a verdict which they know must lead to death is productive of inconvenient consequences. At Bodmin, this week, a man charged with the murder of an infant had evidence produced against him which left no moral doubt of his guilt, though it was possible that the main witnesses might have deposed falsely. What was to be done? It would not do to let the man go free on a bare supposition of his innocence. The jury cut the knot, by finding him guilty of manslaughter. The judge was puzzled. If the jury believed the evidence, they should have found the prisoner guilty of murder; if they did not, they should have acquitted him. The judge, however, could not refuse the verdict, and the prisoner escaped the extreme penalty. Cain, recently tried for the Burnopfield murder, owed his escape, we are inclined to think, more to the extreme scrupulosity of his jury than to defect in the evidence. Under the existing system the penalty for murder, even when the guilt is brought home to a prisoner, is a lottery, and we are by no means sure that a certain penalty of civil death would not have a more preventive effect than an uncertain penalty of corporal death. In such case, a separate prison, washed by the sea, as one

of the Orkney Islands, might be appointed for murderers alone. They might be kept under strict discipline, and be for ever secluded from all contact and intercourse with the outer world. To society they would be dead when their conviction was pronounced. Such plan would save us from much embarrassment, as there would be no ground for treating lunatic murderers in any other manner than those who are a few degrees more sane. All might expiate their awful crime by this living death alike. A commencement might well be made, without alteration of the law, with such reprobated murderers as Corrigan and Celestina Somner. The numerous and frightful murders of our time are against the argument that the death penalty is preventive of the crime.

(From the *Economist*.)

The present tendency of the public mind is apparently to a great earnestness. Even the jokes of its light literature are conceived in a bitter spirit. The people take such matters as public executions to heart. They no longer trifle with them; and the Government must be prepared for the opposition on this score which earnest convictions will excite. It will not satisfy the present generation to tell them that for such and such actions their forefathers decreed the punishment of death. They must also be convinced that now putting men to death is for their advantage. They perceive that it is done in their name, by their power, and on their responsibility. On this ground, a gentleman who writes from Magdalen College, Oxford, and calls himself D.C.L., protests against the execution of Murdock as a crime committed in the name of the country and therefore in his name. A deep sense of their responsibility for the conduct of the Government pervades the people. From this feeling they took up the administrative reform question; from this feeling they are now speaking and writing on the question of executions; and this feeling places an obstacle, continually aggrandising, in the way of the execution of the law which decrees the punishment of death.

PRESENT ASPECT OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN AMERICA.

(From the *Daily News*.)

The aspect of United States affairs seems to change with the arrival of every packet. Inexperienced observers might imagine that the interest of the struggle had declined; but a close study of the phenomena of the case, directed by some familiarity with American affairs, proves that there is no real pause in the controversy. The weather is excessively hot: Congress has adjourned till the 18th of August, and will probably adjourn again: by tacit consent, all electioneering efforts are suspended till after harvest. From these causes there is an external quiet; but there is no relaxation of the activity underneath. The country at large seems willing to follow the recommendation to ponder its own condition and liabilities; and it seems not unreasonable to hope that the result will appear in a much improved public sentiment in those districts where public sentiment most needs improvement. It even appears doubtful whether Preston Brooks and Mr. Keitt will be returned to Congress after their resignation—whether any southern state (unless it be Alabama) will be willing to answer the existing challenge by re-electing these particular men as representatives of the manners and political sensibilities of the South. The newspapers convey broad hints of a serious change in the popular feeling of South Carolina since the first votes of thanks, canes, and silver pitchers were awarded to Preston Brooks. As for the leading slave state, Virginia, it is actually the case that free-soil doctrine is to be found in her newspapers,—not incidentally admitted, but prominently set forth. The *Wellsborough Herald* professes to discard party names, and to treat of real things; and then proceeds to show that slavery is fatal to the prosperity of the state, and that nothing but getting rid of it can save Virginia. That the emancipation proposed is "gradual" is of small consequence. The impossibility of gradual emancipation always evidences itself in due time, and discloses the better way. Other newspapers are using the interval of comparative quiescence in studying "the situation," and feeling their way. It is noticeable that many who have hitherto taken time before pronouncing are coming out, day after day, or week after week, for the one or the other candidate; the far larger proportion being in favour of Fremont and Dayton. A short time since the Democratic party boasted of the almost exclusive possession of the immigrant element of the population, and declared that fifty-two German newspapers advocated Mr. Buchanan's cause; but the town and country meetings of Germans on behalf of Fremont show a marked change since the free settlers in Kansas began to feel the practical effects of Mr. Buchanan's votes. The Swedes in the United States are now numerous enough to support a journal; and a Swedish newspaper is just set up in the interest of Fremont and Dayton. But perhaps the most striking fact in connexion with the press is the new evidence it yields of the weight of the opinion of the Abolitionists (those of the old organisation), whose importance is shown by the virulence of the invective with which they are assailed. Some of the Fremont papers denounce the leaders by name for not expecting the millennium from the reign of Fremont, but rather inclining to wish that the issue was brought on at once by the election of Buchanan, which would, in their opinion, inevitably cause the dissolution of the Union. Though the newspapers have for above twenty years abounded in hostile notices of Garrison and Wendell Phillips, it is now to find their opinions on any leading political subject admitted to be among the chief influences of the time. The pulpit yields its indications as clearly as the

press. At the time of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the New England clergy, to the number of between three and four thousand, united in a protest against breaking down the barrier which confined slavery within certain limits. This creditable action of the clergy seemed to be isolated, and during the present crisis each pastor appears to be doing what is good in his own eyes; one leading preacher in Boston declaring the duty of Christians to be "silence" on the subject of slavery, and another New England pastor inviting the nation to make the 4th July a day of mourning for the overthrow of their liberties. The first is petted and flattered by a rich flock, who desire to hear nothing which can disturb their relations with the South; and the other saw his choir rise in a body and leave the church, while the leading members remained only to call him to account after the service, and threaten his dismissal. Just in the midst of the prevalent excitement, while every flock was discussing the conduct of every pastor, a shudder was sent through society by the arrival of news from Kansas that a leading minister among the Methodists there had been tarred and feathered by the Border Ruffians. The effect of such incidents on different clerical minds is a curious thing to observe. The well-known Dr. Cox, of New York, a lapsed abolitionist, sent a letter to the *Journal of Commerce* on the 4th July, in which, while admitting that it was difficult for pastors to ascertain their duty in such times, he decided that, as the kingdom of Christ is not of this world, the surest way to attain it was by ignoring the affairs of empires. He would vote perhaps; he probably should vote in November next; but beyond that, he would advise his brethren to content themselves with praying for their country, and thanking Heaven that the Union had subsisted for eighty years. An Episcopalian pastor thought so differently on occasion of the same anniversary that he preached a sermon on "Our Country's Troubles," which was brought under the notice of his bishop. The bishop regrets that Dr. Tyng preached the sermon, and that the hearers could not sit it out, but made a scene very like brawling in church; but he declines to interfere further with Dr. Tyng's liberty. The strongest excitement, however, is at Washington, where there was perhaps never before a case on record of a pastor whose preaching was not restrained and modified by the presence of members of Congress, and by the customs of the place, which permit freedom of speech and action to none but bullies. At present there is at Washington a young clergyman who brought with him the advantage—substantial and conspicuous in that locality—of being of "one of the first families in Virginia." His name is Conway. He was brought up in the midst of slavery and southern notions of northern men; but he is acquainted with the North, from having recently travelled there, to raise funds for the extension of his Church. At the New England Convention he spoke well on the subject of the attack on Mr. Sumner; and when he went home there were keen eyes fixed on his pulpit, to see what would happen next. On the same occasion—the 4th of July sermon—Mr. Conway brought to an immediate issue the question what was to be expected from him and what was to be done with him. He preached on righteousness and judgment to come; and the consequence is, the loss of his pulpit. He told, not only the story of the injuries suffered by Kansas, but the vicious methods of education in the South, by which the Southern youth are trained to hate and despise the citizens of the North. Mr. Conway's slave-holding hearers did not relish the discourse; while the New England senators and representatives sustained the preacher and freedom of the pulpit. The central situation and peculiar circumstances of this conflict give it a great importance; and the result of Mr. Conway's enterprise will strongly affect the character and power of the clergy throughout the Union.

Next, there are the Universities; and we see without surprise that from the moment when the wonted apathy of collegiate bodies is overcome, the South discovers that the Northern Universities are not so very admirable after all, and that their sons can learn enough nearer home to pass through life very creditably. The "law and logic" of professors of Harvard University are called in question, as soon as they speak in public on the subject of Mr. Sumner's wrongs; and Southern newspapers call on parents to consider whether a law and logic that will better suit their sons cannot be taught in each State for itself.

As for Government administration—all eyes are directed to its practice in Kansas; and the narrative of the distress of Colonel Sumner in being compelled to disperse the Legislature constitutionally elected by the free settlers is a passage of history which will not be lost. While striving for composure in executing an order which he abhorred, a whisper in his ear from one who reminded him of Cromwell doing a similar thing on a larger scale, agitated him extremely. A few more such orders from Washington, and the President will find himself without an honest man at his command. The obsequious judges and perplexed and alarmed juries at Washington are objects of popular observation, no less than the halls of Congress and the churches and the duelling-grounds which are a sort of Southern institution.

Perhaps the greatest activity, though it may be carefully concealed, is in the direction of trade and speculation. The Northern speculators are not only doing their utmost to sustain Kansas stock, they are putting a truly remarkable energy into the work of opening a highway for immigration into Kansas. Shameful as is the truth, it is the truth that the great rivers are closed against free settlers. The Border Ruffians hold every ferry, every steamer, every landing place; and they disarm, pillage, or turn back every traveller who is not in their interests. A coaching route in connexion with railways is now

opened, beyond the range of the Missouri Managers, and it will be seen how far it is available for the purposes of the Emigrant Aid Society. The Southern Rights Congress, meantime, is repudiating the trade, as well as the education and other advantages hitherto derived from the North. The suicidal project of this Congress is that of exclusive dealing with merchants whose leanings are to a distinct Southern policy. That such a notion should be gravely entertained by men who are always complaining of their own poverty and of the wealth of the North, is scarcely credible; but the committee of twenty-five members is actually appointed, and the resolutions of the Congress are before us.

Our space forbids further detail of the abundant signs of the times in the United States; but one more reference is essential to a true understanding of affairs. A new power is coming forth to support the new order of candidates for office. Thus far the Quakers of the United States have avoided the polls and evaded the excitement of politics; but the time has come when even their cool blood is fired, and their quiet power is to be tested in the scale. The underground railway, it is said, runs through Quaker homes; in other words, the entertainers of fugitive slaves are, in large proportion, Quakers. All anti-slavery men now see that their cause hangs, far more than ever before, on the next Presidential election; and they see in Kansas what they have to expect if the pro-slavery candidate succeeds. They cannot go and fight in Kansas, but their combative impulses may find a vent through the ballot-box. The imprisonment of Passmore Williamson, the Quaker victim of Wheeler and Judge Kane, works deeply in their souls, and they will avenge him by supporting the free-soil candidate. Already a Rachel Barker, a weighty preacher, is holding forth in Philadelphia against the iniquities in Kansas; and the wealthy and zealous friends of New Jersey and Long Island, and the whole area of Pennsylvania, are organising a peaceful support of Fremont and Dayton. "A sort of quiet, subdued enthusiasm for liberty, such as is seldom in the members of that staid and sober sect, is thus awakened," the *New York Post* assures us; "and it will form an important element in our calculation of the probable result of the election." This is not only because the Quakers are numerous. It is a wholly new resource—a power never contemplated when the Republican Convention was called—a force, it is said, like that of Blucher appearing over the ridge to enable Wellington to achieve his victory of Waterloo. "For all the obloquy heaped upon them in the past," says the *Boston Atlas*, "for all the persecution suffered, they are now about to strike back a peaceful, powerful, and effective blow. If the Quaker contingent carries the hero Fremont to the White House, the South will think that the end of all things has come, and the North will ask whether we are not to expect that, sooner or later, the lion will lie down with the lamb."

ANOTHER LETTER FROM MAZZINI.

The third of a series of letters from M. Mazzini to M. Manin has just been published. The following is the material portion of the document:—

In one of your letters you proclaimed Victor Emanuel the king destined to unite Italy.

In that of the 26th June you profess to teach the Italians in Naples—through the medium of the English Press—the means by which to make of King Ferdinand the constitutional monarch of the Two Sicilies. Whether thousands, or rather millions of men, crushed under an unlimited tyranny could quietly agree to practice universally a remedy always difficult and rarely attempted, even in countries where freedom and right are under the guardianship of deliberative assemblies; and whether, even supposing such a miraculous harmony of will could be arrived at, it would not be better to raise barricades at once, and rid themselves of their hated Government, is a question which the people of Naples—should your counsels ever reach their ears—must decide. I write to ask you and your friends how you reconcile the unity of Italy under Victor Emanuel with the re-establishment of a constitutional monarchy in Naples? Italy, Manin, has long deplored your silence; I fear that ere long you will deplore the hour in which the suggestions of false or injudicious friends induced you to break that silence.

Poor Italy! Christ among nations, by her sufferings; yet has Providence confided to her the word of the great universal resurrection, and foreigners know it. They know that the day in which, inspired by a moment of supreme faith, she shall dare to profess that word, the sepulchre in which the people lie entombed will burst asunder to usher forth the new life.

They know that we hold in our hands the question of the nationalities—map of Europe.

They know that the cry, a mighty redemption, cannot rise in the land that has twice given the word of unity to Europe, without arousing Hungary, Poland, Germany, France, Greece, and Southern Slavonia.

Turn again to us, Manin; return to the national camp—to the men who defended the honour of Italy in Rome, while you defended it in Venice. Return to the people—to the people that combat and die—to the people that do not betray—to the people of the five days—to the people of the great deeds of Sicily, of Bologna, of Brescia, of the city that gave you birth. There is yet time. Tear up all your letters.

Italy is more ripe now for a successful rising than she was in '48, when we were uncertain of the people, which is now deliberately ours, in every province, and in every city. We must not toil over work already done. We must not lose time and trouble in vast pre-organised designs, which are invariably discovered or betrayed before they are reduced to action. We must call the brave to open action, by acting openly.

To inspire faith in the irresolute, we must convince them of the possibility of arising, and leading after us the multitudes. Like the philosopher of old, we must prove the possibility of motion by moving.

To diffuse on every side the ferment, the expectation,

the longing for the signal, and concentrate all practical definite work upon a given point where that signal shall arise—such is for us the secret of a victory.

Each province, each important city of Italy is capable of being the central point; every province, every city of Italy should strive to become such. In every portion of Italy dwells the right and duty of the nation. Any portion of Italy can seize the initiative of the movement, and become the vanguard of the national army.

The first that rises must rise in the name of all; and all must at once answer the signal.

Away with the foreigner! Down with every tyranny! whatsoever it be! The nation is one and sovereign; to it alone belongs the inalienable, eternal right of prescribing the formula of its own destiny. Whosoever rejects such a programme belongs not to the National Party, but is a man of sects and factions. Whosoever accepts it let him declare it and spread it among the nucleus of men around him: let him eagerly gather together money and materials of war, put himself in communication directly, or through his own nucleus, with the centre of his province or city. Let an insurrectional government born of, and approved by, the insurrection itself, govern its component parts. Let those who come into the field to support the movement already initiated be received whosoever they may be, as brothers and allies, not as masters. Deeds, not words; sacrifices, not pompous and rhetorical phrases, or interminable discussions about programmes; cartouches, not books. An enslaved people may be allowed to be anything but ridiculous; and we—the slaves of foreigners, of popes, of priests, of kings, of gens d'armes, of everybody, and of everything, by talking always of rising and yet never arising—are advancing towards the ridiculous with rapid strides.

Turn again to us, Manin; give these principles the support of your name; and the nation will forget your letters.

ANOTHER ASCENT OF MONT BLANC.

A letter from Chamounix of the 1st, in the *Savoy Gazette*, says: "The great event of the day here is an ascent of Mont Blanc, commenced yesterday morning at eight o'clock, by a Mr. Forman, an Englishman, and his daughter. They arrived safely at the Grands-Mulets at three in the afternoon, and by the light of lanterns left at two to ascend the giant of the Alps. At ten o'clock the small party arrived on the crest of the highest mountain in Europe, and after a halt of an hour left on their return, and reached this place at seven in the evening. This ascent will long be talked of in the valley, both on account of the little time employed (fifteen hours to ascend and seven to descend), and of the intrepidity shown by Miss Forman, of whom the guides speak in raptures. This young lady is the fourth female who has performed the feat. The progress of the tourists was eagerly watched during the whole day, and every window that commanded a view of the path was bristling with telescopes, like muskets from a loop-hole. The arrival at Chamounix was a perfect triumph; all the inhabitants and the resident foreigners went out to meet them, and the whole re-entered the place, headed by the band of the guides in full costume, and amidst a salute of cannon and the hearty shouts of the people. A serenade and a display of fireworks finished the fête."

THE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

It now really seems probable that the scheme for uniting America and Europe by means of the electric telegraph, may very shortly be realised. We read in the *New York Times*, of the 8th July, that a small steamer, the *Arctic*, has left that port under the command of Lieutenant Berryman, for the purpose of taking soundings preparatory to laying the submarine cable from Newfoundland to Valencia Bay, on the western coast of Ireland. It is not, perhaps, generally known that between these two points the bed of the ocean rises in a long level plateau, running east and west, and of considerable width. This plateau is composed of sand and shells, and presents a remarkably level surface. It appears to be undisturbed either by currents or icebergs, for shells are found across its whole width that have evidently lain there for many years. It seems as if marked out by nature for the purpose for which it is now going to be made available. If the survey furnishes results as satisfactory as are anticipated, the work of laying the cable will be commenced immediately on its conclusion. For this purpose two steamers will be employed; both will proceed to the middle point between the two coasts, each having half the cable on board, and from that point will sail either way for the opposite shores, paying out the cable as they run. Ten to fifteen days, it is supposed, will be sufficient, under favourable circumstances, for laying the cable in this way. Such an attempt, at first sight, seems to be preposterous and impossible; but, during the last twenty or thirty years, so many things which once appeared equally so have become established and familiar facts, that we are forbidden to pronounce any enterprise impossible, or any story of scientific triumph incredible. We sincerely wish success to this telegraphic project, and shall regard that success, if attained, rather with the wonder with which we look upon anything truly magnificent and marvellous than the surprise with which we receive the announcement of a fact totally unexpected. In this case we shall welcome the news at least gladly. Whatever can bind the two continents together more closely than at present in bonds of mutual sympathy and interest—and nothing can do this more than rapid, easy, and frequent intercourse—must be the surest guarantee for future peace, harmony, and goodwill. If England and America understand their own interests, and are resolved to pursue those interests in the spirit of honourable rivalry which is alone worthy of either, it is to this object that the energies of both

countries will be directed. We would make our own cause the cause of humanity, freedom, and civilisation, instead of building it up amid the ruin and misery, the tears and curses, of our fellow-men. We would remember in all our national intercourse that great rule of individual Christianity: "Do as you would be done by." We would go on hand-in-hand while each pursues its own magnificent career; and by making ourselves a credit to the religion we profess and the freedom we enjoy, we would gradually persuade other nations no longer to fear our power, or envy our greatness, but to follow our example, and to emulate our triumphs.—*Manchester Guardian*.

DREADFUL THUNDER STORM.

Owing to heavy falls of rain towards the close of last week, the rivers in Lancashire and Cheshire were greatly swollen, and in some places, on Saturday night, they overflowed their banks. The rivers Irwell, Irk, Medlock, and Tib, flowing through Manchester, rose to a height they have not been known to attain for many years. The greatest damage was occasioned by the overflowing of the Medlock in the neighbourhoods of London-road and Oxford-road. In the cellars of the Royal Oak Inn, London-road, the water rose to a height of eight feet, carrying away barrels of ale, wines, and spirits. The grocery stores of Mr. Arnold, opposite the Royal Oak, were much injured. The works of Messrs. Tennants and Co., manufacturing chemists, Ardwick-bridge, were flooded, and great loss will be sustained. A wooden foot-bridge over the Medlock in Store-street was carried away, and among the wreck recovered from the river after the floods had subsided were a sofa, a table, and some chairs, leading to the inference that higher up the river some of the dwelling-houses on its banks had been flooded. In the neighbourhood of Oxford-road the flood broke into the cottages of the Irish poor in Little Ireland, and the inhabitants had to remove for some hours, some of them at great risk of life from the depth of water. The cellars of houses in other parts of the town were flooded, but it is believed that, though considerable inconvenience and suffering resulted, no lives were lost. The floods during the same night did much damage on the banks of the river at Staleybridge and Dukinfield. The damage done to the mills of Messrs. Abel Harrison, Mr. Howard, and others, near Staleybridge, by the thunderstorm and floods of Thursday, when a culvert under the mill of Mr. Harrison was burst, is estimated at nearly 5,000*l*.

A terrific thunder storm visited Edenfield, Lancashire, and the immediate district, on Friday evening last, and the amount of damage sustained, both on that and the preceding day, was very considerable. Two horses were struck by the electric fluid at Quarlton and were killed on the spot. The driver was also seriously injured, and was not able to speak for some hours after. William Minnikin, gardener, Edenfield, was struck by the lightning and killed on the spot. Several persons were knocked down without receiving further injury. A person at Tottington-mill was using a file, when the electric fluid struck it out of his hand, but did the man no injury. A number of trees and houses in various parts of the district suffered considerable damage. The rain poured down in torrents. The high roads were completely flooded, and carriages were obliged to return, as the roads were impassable.

The damage that was done to houses, mills, and other property by the flood was very great. The water that poured down the hill sides kept increasing in its course, and fears were entertained that valuable property would be washed away. The mill-owners caused channels to be cut, so that the water might pass away without breaking down the embankments of their reservoirs. Many of the houses and some of the stores and factories were flooded, and were greatly injured. Portions of the East Lancashire Railway were completely submerged, and the surface of the ground in all directions was ploughed up by the force of the torrent. Many persons were engaged on Saturday in carting away the wreck. Planks, beams of timber, and other property were washed down the River Irwell. The rain was frequently mingled with hailstones of enormous size. At Helms-shore the quantity of hail upon the ground was six inches deep. The oldest inhabitant of the district can recollect no such storm before. Unfortunately, the ravages of the flood were not confined to the loss of property. On Saturday, the River Irwell was searched for the body of a man named John Robinson, a blacksmith, of Ramsbottom, who was missing, and was supposed to be drowned. The search was unsuccessful. Two youths, named Thomas Butterworth and James Bowles, on returning from their work on Friday evening, were seen to go near to a temporary bridge that crosses a brook, and on Saturday one of them was found in the brook about a mile and a quarter below the bridge, and the body of the other had washed into the river Irwell a little further down the stream.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.

On Monday, a temperance demonstration and juvenile fête came off in the once beautiful grounds of Gore House, Kensington, which now, however, bear unmistakable evidences of departed grandeur. The committee of the Kensington Band of Hope applied to Prince Albert, as President of the Royal Exhibition of 1851, for the use of the grounds of Gore House (which were purchased by the Commissioners with a portion of the surplus funds of the Great Exhibition), and the Prince at once complied with the request. The committee communicated with the Bands of Hope for the purpose of securing a great gathering on the occasion.

The consequence was that there was an assemblage yesterday of nearly 10,000 individuals, the great majority of whom were under twenty years of age. The grounds were tastefully decorated with flags, banners, and streamers, bearing appropriate mottoes, while at every convenient point capacious marquees were erected for supplying refreshments. The proceedings were opened at twelve o'clock by the formation of a procession, headed by several juvenile bands, who marched round the grounds. The sports of the day then commenced; the vast multitude enjoying themselves with various old English rural games and amusements. At three o'clock a gathering of the children and their friends took place around the platform, which had been erected in the centre of the grounds. The chair was taken by Mr. Green, who delivered an excellent address, and several other gentlemen delivered appropriate addresses on the same subject. The Rev. J. F. Sunderland then moved, and Mr. Arporthorpe seconded, the adoption of an address of thanks to Prince Albert. It was carried by acclamation. The sports were then resumed, and after the performance of the national anthem, the company separated.

THE REFORMATORY MOVEMENT.

On Wednesday afternoon, an important and numerous attended meeting of the clergy and gentry of the county of Hants was held in the St. John's Rooms, Winchester, for the purpose of taking steps to constitute the Reformatory Institution for boys, which has been established at Eling, the recognised reformatory for the county, under the recent act. The Bishop of Winchester presided, and in opening the proceedings, drew a very elaborate and carefully prepared historical sketch of the movement from the first committee of the House of Commons, in 1811, down to the present time. Having dealt with the various committees and memorials, his lordship noticed briefly our various institutions, in the order of their formation, commencing with that of Parkhurst, in the Isle of Wight. There were, he believed, twenty-five in the metropolis alone—nineteen in fifteen counties in England, and about the same number in Scotland. He believed there were 1,300 boys and 1,500 girls in these establishments, but how insufficient was such a provision as that, when there were 1,400 boys and girls in our prisons in the course of a single year—(hear)—when, in fact, the yearly addition of children to their permanent criminal population was no fewer than 3,000. Under these circumstances, he felt sure that there was no one in that assembly who would not rejoice that the county of Hants had at length determined to take its public part in this great movement. The Secretary (Mr. Charles Castleman) then read "The first public report of the Committee of Management of the Boys' Home Reformatory School at Eling." This document was of an extremely satisfactory character. The entire expenses of the establishment for the last six months, including master and matron, had only been 3*l*. a head. A contract had been taken for the erection of farm out-buildings at a cost of 316*l*., and this, with 130*l*. for sundries, constituted the whole of the present liabilities of the committee. A sum was required for the outfit of the boys leaving the institution, and about 200*l*. or 300*l*. would be needed, in the way of annual subscriptions, to meet the current expenses of the establishment. Mr. Shaw Lefevre, Speaker of the House of Commons, moved, and the Archdeacon of Winchester seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. Sir W. Heathcote, M.P., the Rev. Foster Rogers, and the Dean of Winchester, also took part in the proceedings. Over 100*l*. was subscribed on the spot—84*l*. in donations, and 21*l*. in annual subscriptions.

SINGULAR RESCUE OF A FEMALE FROM DEATH.

One day last week (says the *Dover Chronicle*) the coastguardmen on watch at Shakespeare's Cliff perceived a woman in a recumbent position a little way down the cliff, a short distance from him. He immediately ran to the station, and the chief boatman, Alfred Clarke, and his men hastened with a rope to the spot. The woman was about thirty feet down the cliff, and apparently asleep, although in that most perilous position. With the promptitude peculiar to sailors, Clarke had the rope fastened around him and descended, but with some anxiety lest the noise made should suddenly awaken her, as he perceived that the least motion on her part would have precipitated her upon the rocks below. On taking hold of her he had great difficulty in arousing her, and when this was accomplished she struggled hard to free herself from his grasp, as though she desired to fall. In consequence of this struggling Clarke found he could not manage to get her up alone, and another man therefore descended, and all three were then pulled up. On reaching the summit the woman exclaimed, "I don't thank you at all. I wished to die, but not to throw myself off; and before I went to sleep I prayed that I might roll over before I awoke!" It appears she had taken laudanum, but not sufficient to destroy life, although it stupefied her; but it is marvellous how she could have slept in such a position; her hip was resting on a ledge not six inches wide, her legs hung down, and her body reclined on the ledge with her head against the cliff. The least movement would have inevitably cast her over. Even the coastguardmen, who are habituated to the perilous cliff, would not have dared to venture to the position she was in without a rope; and it seems almost incredible that the poor creature could have descended and stopped at the point she did. The poor creature was taken to the Dover Female Home, as soon as she had been sufficiently revived under the care of Clarke's wife, and

her brief history was divulged. In an evil hour she had left the parental roof about ten days previous. Her parents were written to. They were too glad to have tidings of their lost child, whom they had fruitlessly been seeking with the most fearful solicitude; and the interview at the Home was deeply affecting. This Home, we are glad to say, has been the cause of several erring young women being restored to their parents; while orphans have been placed in a position where they may become useful members of society, having been retrieved from their miserably-degraded course of life.

DEATHS WHILE BATHING.

Accidents to bathers have become very frequent. On Thursday, Mr. J. Whitmore Winslow, a fine young man, aged twenty-one, of Trinity College, Dublin, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Octavius Winslow, of Leamington, lost his life whilst bathing in the sea at Dover. It appeared that he went out in a machine and undressed, and went into the water, but nothing more was seen of him. When the machine was pulled up it was only then discovered that he had not returned. Several hours afterwards the body was found on the beach, but life was quite extinct. He was a youth eminent for his piety, and had given early promise of great distinction. An inquest was held on the body on the 7th inst., and the verdict was, "Accidentally drowned whilst bathing." On this case a correspondent of the *Times* says: "This melancholy case confirms me in a conviction I have long entertained, that the bathing at Dover is highly dangerous, owing to the steepness of the beach, which is such as to prevent the use of horses for drawing the machines in or out of the water. On Tuesday last I myself bathed at Dover, and immediately under the canvas of the machine the water came up to my chin (my height being five feet eleven inches). Had I taken a plunge so as to emerge a few feet from the awning I should have been considerably out of my depth. Surely such a state of things requires not only great caution, but also very active inspection."

The *Liverpool Albion* tells a sad story of death by drowning at Southport: On Wednesday a party of gentlemen from Bristol, Cheedle, and Longton, were bathing at Southport, about the time of low water. Prominent among the group was a fine young man named Henry Augustus Hutstein, aged about twenty-nine, whose father is a woollen-draper, at Bristol. Mr. Hutstein had received a college education, and was an accomplished and agreeable person. With him were Mr. Clement Jackson, of Cheedle, and his brother, Mr. John Jackson, of Longton, who had married his sister; and bathing near them were Mr. Hutstein's sister, Mrs. John Jackson, and Miss Jackson, sister of the Messrs. Jackson. They had not been in the water long before Mr. Hutstein got out of his depth, and not being a swimmer, was rapidly drowning, when Mr. Clement Jackson struck out to his assistance. He succeeded in reaching him, and would, no doubt, have been able to have effected a rescue, had not the drowning man clutched him tightly round. They both sank to rise no more alive.

Four young men were drowned a few days since while bathing near Mount-pleasant, in the vicinity of Dundalk.

THE MURDER OF TWO SISTERS NEAR FOLKESTONE.

The adjourned investigation into the horrible deaths of Maria and Caroline Back, the two unfortunate victims in the late horrible tragedy near Dover, was held on Thursday, by Mr. T. T. Delasaux, coroner for the county, and a jury, composed of the principal farmers and inhabitants of the district. A great mass of evidence was heard before the coroner, which agrees substantially with the facts which have already been published.

Mr. Superintendent Walker, Kent County Constabulary, produced two letters, which Redanies placed at the post-office, about 200 yards from the shop of William Atwood. They were written in German, and were very voluminous—the one addressed to Miss Caroline Back, 3, Albion-place, Dover; and the other to "Ser Wilhelm Schmid, Lieutenant of 4 Compagnie, 2 Regiment, 2 Battalion, Swis Legion, Camp Folkestone, next Dover." The first was addressed to the mother of the deceased.

Dearest Mother Back,—On the first lines I pray to forgive the awful accident to the unlucky Dede Redanies, which I committed on my very dear Caroline and Maria Back, yesterday morning at five o'clock. Scarcely I am able to write; my heart break for my ever memorable Caroline and Maria. The cause of my deed is,—1, As I heard that Caroline is not in the family way, as I first believed; 2, because Caroline intends to go to Woolwich; 3, as I cannot stay with my very dear Caroline, it made my heart so scattered that I put it into my mind at last that Caroline rather may die from my hands than to allow Caroline's love being bestowed upon others. However, I did not intend to murder also Maria, her sister, but, not having other opportunity, and as she was in my way, I could not do otherwise. I must stab her too. Saturday evening when I came, I had not at least any intention to commit this awful act; but as I learned that my dear Caroline gave me back my likeness, and as she told me she would leave, I did not know any other way in my heartbreak than that leading to the cutler's, where I bought a poniard, which divided these hearty lovers. Arm by arm I brought both my dearest souls in the world over to the unlucky place near the road before Folkestone, and requested them to sit down, but the grass being wet, they refused to do so, and I directed then Caroline to go forwards and I went behind Mary Ann, into whose heart I run the dagger. With a dull cry she dropped down. With a most broken heart I rushed then after Caroline, lifting the poniard in my hand towards her. "Dear Dede," cried she, with a half dead voice, and fell down with

weeping eyes. Then I rushed over her and gave her two last kisses as an everlasting remembrance. I could not live a more dreadful hour in my life than that was, and my broken heart could not tell where my senses were gone, and I took both the black shawls of Mary Ann and my dear Caroline as a mourning suit for me, leaving the awful spot with weeping eyes and a broken heart. Never shall I forget my dear Caroline and Mary Ann, and the poniard will be covered with the blood of Mary Ann and Caroline with me until it be put into my own breast, and I shall see again my dear Mary Ann and Caroline in the eternal life. Farewell, and be careless about the blissfully-deceased angels of God, and forgive the unhappy, ever-weeping—Dede Redanies.

3rd August, 1856.

The other letter was addressed to his lieutenant, in which he says:—

Dear Mr. Lieutenant Schmid,—I thank you for every good thing I experienced with you, and pardon the unhappy Dede Redanies, who am ready any minute before my being arrested to kill myself with the same dagger with which I murdered my only joy.

The coroner then summed up, remarking on the evidence given, and pointing out the legal bearings of the case. He said he never heard of a more horrible and diabolical murder in the country, and it was a fortunate circumstance that the heinous crime had been so clearly brought home to the vile wretch, who had only too well carried out his premeditated plans; and although the assassin had made an attempt on his own life when he found he was surrounded by the officers of justice, yet no doubt, from what he had heard, he would recover and be in a fit state to take his trial.

The jury, after a few moments' conversation, returned a unanimous verdict of Wilful Murder against Dede Redanies in both cases.

EXECUTIONS.

EXECUTION OF DOVE.

On Saturday at noon William Dove, who was convicted at the last assizes for poisoning his wife by strychnine at Leeds, was executed in front of York Castle. The number of spectators is estimated variously at from 10,000 to 15,000. Dove partook of the Sacrament on Friday evening according to the Wesleyan form. The Rev. J. Hartley and Mr. Wright remained with him during the whole of the night. The early part was devoted to prayer and reading the Scriptures. Shortly after midnight the convict threw himself upon his pallet, but his rest was disturbed, and after dozing for less than an hour he rose, and in an excited manner demanded of his spiritual adviser to know what he could do to save his soul that he had not already done. Mr. Hartley, observing his trepidation of manner, reminded him of the "Thief upon the Cross," and assured him that the mercy of God was never denied to a repentant sinner. Dove said the example alluded to was that of a "thief" only, while he himself was a "murderer," and he feared beyond all hope of redemption. Mr. Wright and Mr. Hartley addressed such observations to the culprit as seemed calculated to soothe him, and presently after Dove called upon them to join him in singing a Wesleyan hymn. The request was acceded to, and at three o'clock on Saturday morning the convict, the officers of the prison present, and the gentlemen above alluded to, were heard singing in chorus several hymns from a Wesleyan collection. At daybreak Dove partook of breakfast, of which he ate sparingly. At five o'clock, accompanied by the governor of the gaol (Mr. Noble), the deputy-governor (Mr. Green), Mr. Wright, and some few others, the convict was removed from the condemned cell in which he had hitherto been confined to an apartment closely adjoining that portion of the prison where he was to suffer.

The culprit bore up pretty well during the morning, and at eleven o'clock wrote the following description of his state of mind, which he handed to Mr. Wright:—

5m to 11 A.M., Aug. 9, 1856.

Dear Sir,—I place entire confidence in the blood of Jesus Christ His Son, which cleanseth from all sin, and I feel great comfort from chap. 40, v. 29—31, and chap. 41, v. 10, 13, 14, of the prophet Isaiah.

WILLIAM DOVE.

Soon after Dove had quitted the condemned cell, which looks into the plot of ground where murderers executed at York Castle are interred, the gravedigger arrived, and at once proceeded to execute his office.

A few preliminaries having been gone through, and the culprit pinioned, the castle clock tolled forth the fatal hour, and the usual procession was formed and proceeded to the drop. The convict having been placed under the fatal beam, from which the rope dangled close by him, the executioner proceeded to perform his office. The bolt was in at instant withdrawn, and the unhappy man fell. He had remained up to this time with his hands clasped, and they remained clasped for a second after he fell. At the end of that time his hands relaxed, his legs were drawn up, and the body swung to and fro; this continued for about a minute, at the end of which time the hands were again clasped, the legs dropped, and all was over. The body remained suspended the ordinary time, when it was cut down and placed in a shell for interment within the precincts of the prison.

On the return of Mr. Barrett, on Thursday afternoon, Dove at once expressed his desire to make a full confession of his guilt, which, although never formally denied, had not previously been openly admitted by the convict. Mr. Barrett was accordingly furnished with pens and paper, and, unattended by any other individual, he took down from the prisoner's lips his own narrative of the dreadful circumstances preceding and attendant upon the death of his victim. That document has now been published. Dove com-

menced by stating that his first idea of poisoning his wife was derived from conversations he had with a third person, the identity of whom it will not be difficult for the reader to establish, when he remembers what were the culprit's notions on the subject of witchcraft and the preternatural knowledge of so-called "wizards." He does not directly implicate the person referred to in the murder, but states that his own actions were prompted by what he heard from another. He says that, on the day when the fatal dose (openly admitting there were several) was administered, he was in a state of semi-intoxication all the afternoon. The precise moment when the strychnia was put into his sick wife's medicine glass was after Mrs. Witham had given her a draught at mid-day. Mrs. Witham left a little water at the bottom of the wine-glass, and into this water the culprit shortly afterwards dropped a grain of the deadly poison. The glass remained upon the wash-hand-stand until eight o'clock in the evening, when the culprit says he was asked to give his wife her medicine. He adds, that he did so by pouring the draught into the wine-glass containing the strychnia, and that as soon as his wife had drunk it off, and he saw her dreadful sufferings, the thought flashed across his "muddled" brain that he had given her strychnia, and that she would die. He declares that, had the medical man been present at the moment, his contrition was such that he should have confessed his crime, and implored him to save his victim. As it was, he ran out of the house, and when he returned with the doctor his wife was dead. He admits that he was in a dreadful state of mind for several days lest a post-mortem examination should have been made, and says he was immensely relieved when the period had expired within which Professor Taylor had declared in Palmer's case it was alone possible to discover the existence of strychnia in the human subject. This is the substance of what the convict has left behind him as a small atonement for his great guilt.

For some time before the convict's execution his distress of mind was intense. He committed the following lines to paper, as having been addressed to him years ago by a friend who felt great concern for his spiritual welfare: "William, if you are determined to go to hell, you shall wade through seas of tears, and over mountains of prayers." The words in italic are underlined in Dove's own manuscript.

EXECUTION AT DORCHESTER.

On Saturday morning, the woman, Elizabeth Martha Brown, who was convicted at the last assizes of the wilful murder of her husband, John Anthony Brown, underwent the extreme sentence of the law. The facts of the case were these: The husband, who was only twenty years of age, and his wife, who was forty, had lived together as servants in a family. The husband became a carrier, and left home on the 6th of last July for the purpose of going to Bedminster. He returned home late at night, and soon after the wife called in a neighbour, who found that the unfortunate man was dead, with several cuts about the body. The wife represented that he had been kicked by a horse, and this she afterwards denied. It afterwards transpired that she was jealous of her husband, and a hatchet, which was known to be in the house, could not be found. Attempts were made to obtain a reprieve of the sentence, but Sir G. Grey refused.

Precisely at eight o'clock the prison bell pealed forth its solemn and warning knell, and the culprit and the officers left the prison, and slowly went their way towards the scaffold, which was situated at some distance. The prison-van was in readiness at the gaol door to convey the culprit to the place of execution, but she preferred walking. Accordingly, they moved forward through the prison grounds at a very slow pace. The chaplain, the Rev. D. Clementson, conversed with her on religious subjects, and she appeared to engage in fervent devotion and prayer, with her hands clasped firmly together, and eyes upturned.

On arriving at the place of execution she walked with firmness up the first flight of eleven steps. Her female attendants here left her in the hands of the executioner. A cordial was then administered to her, a portion of which she drank. The pinioning being completed, the culprit, in company with the executioner, then proceeded up the next flight of stairs, nineteen in number, to the platform, and, still walking with a firm step, crossed the platform to the next flight, which led to the gallows, which, with a slightly faltering step, she then ascended.

Calcraft then proceeded to place the fatal rope over the beam. Having drawn a white cap over the culprit's face, he adjusted the rope round her neck, and retired from the scaffold; he, however, appeared to have forgotten to tie the culprit's dress, and for that purpose re-ascended the steps. Having again retired he immediately drew the fatal bolt, and instantly the wretched woman fell with great force, and after a few struggles ceased to exist. After the body had hung the usual time it was taken down, placed in a plain elm coffin and buried within the precincts of the gaol.

The following confession was the last made, which just previous to her execution she declared was the truth:—

My husband, John Anthony Brown, deceased, came home on Sunday morning, the 6th July, at two o'clock, in liquor, and was sick. He had no hat on. I asked him what he had done with his hat. He abused me, and said: "What is it to you, — you?" He then asked for some cold tea. I said that I had none, but would make some warm. He replied, "Drink that yourself, and be —." I then said, "What makes you so cross? Have you been at Mary Davis's?" He then kicked out the bottom of the chair upon which I had been sitting. We continued quarrelling until three o'clock, when he struck me a severe blow on the side of my head, which confused me so much that I was obliged to sit down. Supper was on the table, and he said, "Eat it yourself, and be —." At the same time he

reached down from the mantelpiece a heavy horsewhip with a plaid end, and struck me across the shoulders with it three times. Each time I screamed out. I said, "If you strike me again, I will cry 'Murder.'" He retorted—"If you do, I will knock your brains out through the window." He also added—"I hope I shall find you dead in the morning." He then kicked me on the left side, which caused me much pain, and he immediately stooped down to untie his boots. I was much enraged, and in an ungovernable passion, on being so abused and struck, I directly seized a hatchet which was lying close to where I sat, and which I had been using to break coal with to keep up the fire and keep his supper warm, and with it (the hatchet) I struck him several violent blows on the head, I could not say how many. He fell at the first blow on his head, with his face towards the fireplace. He never spoke or moved afterwards. As soon as I had done it I wished I had not, and would have given the world not to have done it. I had never struck him before, after all his ill-treatment; but, when he hit me so hard at this time, I was almost out of my senses, and hardly knew what I was doing.

ELIZABETH MARTHA BROWN.

EXECUTION AT BODMIN.

On Monday morning, Nevay, the marine, who was convicted at the recent assizes here, for shooting a sergeant of the Royal Marines, on board Her Majesty's ship *Runnymede*, at Saltash, in the Hamoaze, Plymouth, suffered the extreme penalty of the law in front of the gall. He appeared to be deeply affected, and died struggling violently. There was a large assemblage of spectators.

The convict was a Roman Catholic, and since his condemnation was daily visited by the Rev. Mr. Shortland, a priest of that Church. To all appearances, he was truly penitent; he referred occasionally to his past life, and freely confessed to the crime for which he stood convicted. His farewell interview with his wife and four children was most affecting.

AGRICULTURAL MEETINGS.

The agricultural meetings of the season have already commenced. Last week the Highland Agricultural Association held their annual show at Inverness. The exhibition of implements, which was opened on Wednesday, was a great improvement over previous shows. The cattle and sheep exhibited were above the average in quantity and quality. Many new and beautiful implements of Scottish manufacture were exhibited, which greatly economise time and labour in the various branches of husbandry, and afford a successful solution of the problem which requires a maximum of work at a minimum of cost. Of particularising there would be no end; but one may be mentioned by way of specimen. Among the sowing machines there were some for sowing grain broadcast; and one in particular, which not only sows the grain in drill, but measures the land while sowing and the quantity used for seed; as, for example, if the machine has traversed 484 yards with the culter nine inches apart, one quarter of an acre has been sown, if 968 yards, one-half an acre has been cut, &c.

The annual exhibition of the Yorkshire Agricultural Society was opened on Wednesday morning, and brought to a close on Thursday evening at Rotherham. Including a local contribution of 100*l.*, the society offered premiums to the amount of 800*l.* The society has now been in existence for 20 years, and has made great and constant progress. The exhibition of Wednesday and Thursday last is considered, on the whole, an extremely good one. The show of stock fell somewhat short of last year, but on that occasion the show was held at Malton, which is the centre of an agricultural district of some celebrity, while Rotherham lies in a manufacturing rather than an agricultural district. The collection of implements was large, and, without numbering many novelties, comprised specimens of the most approved agricultural implements of all classes, contributed by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, and other well known makers and inventors. Among the novelties may be mentioned an elevator, for sacking and weighing corn as dressed; a straw elevator, for conveying straw from the thrashing machine and depositing it upon the stack; a mill, for grinding wheat, barley, beans, &c., which works horizontally, and grinds by means of fluted wrought-iron plates, instead of stones, on the present system. Two reaping machines were exhibited; one by Mr. J. Palmer, of Stockton-on-Tees, designated the "Union Reaping Machine;" and the other by Messrs. Dray and Co., of Swan-lane, London. They were tested in a field of light wheat belonging to the Hon. and Rev. W. Howard, of Whiston. Both did their work well, but more especially the Union reaping machine, where the corn was erect; but in the laid parts the knives slide over the straw to a considerable extent, thus showing that the difficulty of reaping laid corn by machines has yet to be overcome. The prize was awarded to Mr. Palmer's machine. At the council meeting it was decided to hold the next exhibition at York.

The meeting of the Manchester and Liverpool Agricultural Association was held at Wigan on Thursday. The competitors for prizes were 1,073, being 420 more than on any former occasion; but the most remarkable feature was Mr. Cardwell's speech. Taking occasion from the large display of mechanical skill in application to husbandry, he showed, by comparison between the rude processes of handloom weaving and the methods which our manufacturers owe to the genius of Arkwright and Crompton, the perfection to which our agriculture may hope to attain by wisely availing itself of similar aids. Even he, though not an aged man, could remember the day when it was the prejudice that, if we manufactured by steam, we deprived the poor man of employment; when Lanca-

shire was covered with those who destroyed the power-looms; when human beings were harnessed like horses to barges; and it was stated, that it would be an infringement of their vested rights to substitute dumb cattle. "That day," he said, "had gone by, both in commerce and in agriculture; and now we subjected the powers of nature, and made inanimate things do that servile work which formerly man was obliged to perform; thus emancipating man for higher duties, and setting him at liberty for the great work of educating and fitting himself to stand in his turn at the command of new powers to be yet evoked." Mr. Cardwell skillfully availed himself of the opportunity to call attention to another subject, "agricultural statistics." Its simple meaning was the wide diffusion of knowledge as to which the tenant-farmer was the person specially concerned. It was his interest to know, at the close of the harvest, what was its true state, in order that he might consider whether he ought to carry his new crop to the first market, or reserve it for a more favourable period. For that purpose the corn-merchants of Liverpool had most elaborate arrangements, always making journeys through the country to ascertain first the prospects and then the state of the harvest. But the tenant-farmer had no such agency; yet, it was the interest of the tenant-farmer, far more than of any other person, to have such knowledge diffused, whether by compulsory enactment or by the voluntary aid of the tenant-farmer himself. The shrewd and far-seeing tenant-farmers of Scotland, by a voluntary co-operation, knew the whole acreage of ground under every kind of crop, and the state of the crops prior to harvest; and, at an early period after the harvest had been gathered in, an estimate was formed and published by the authority of Government, which, by experience, had been found to be reliable in regard to the quality and value of the crops. What was the future which we might reasonably expect for this great commercial community? With an abundant harvest, what was the development of industry we might not reasonably and prudently expect? He only hoped, as regarded trade, that it would be prudently and not intemperately pursued. They must observe its consequences to agriculture; look at the value of every acre of land and every hard-working man engaged in agriculture, and to the development and prosperity of commerce.

THE HARVEST.

Nearly another week of uninterrupted fine weather has brought the nation into the midst of harvest, though the last two days somewhat indicated a change, and brought some rain. The markets universally show a heavy fall in wheat prices, very little below an average of 10*s.* per quarter; and in some instances, from its commencement, the decline has nearly reached 15*s.* Farther than this it is not very probable it will at present go, so little of the crop having been gathered; while a seriously altered state of the weather might very easily bring prices to their former height. The position of things is therefore important, under the unusual exhaustion of old stock; but it seems fair to conclude that the same Providence which has matured the grain at such an unexpected rate will permit it safely to be gathered, while rain to a certain extent would prove a benefit. Speculation upon the probable yield when on the eve of ascertaining it is quite needless. Accounts as yet have considerably varied; but it would appear the present year certainly surpasses its predecessor, yet without reaching the splendid harvest of 1854; there are, however, heavy local complaints of the maggot.

The uneasiness about the potato crop has greatly subsided, the disease being apparently arrested by the same bright weather that hastened the maturity of the corn; but the want of sufficient moisture in many places has made the tubers unusually small, thus reducing the yield, which otherwise would have been very great. Lower rates for cereals are everywhere obtaining on the Continent, where the same fine weather has prevailed. Prussia, all Germany, and the interior of Russia are well spoken of, as it respects the present crop. The Danubian Principalities, Syria, and Egypt, speak to the same fact. Italy and Algeria have alone suffered from drought; and rain having fallen in the former country in time to save the Indian corn, its deficiencies can be readily supplied. America has housed a good portion of her abundance, some new having arrived at Liverpool; and, without political disturbance, there will be free access to the general plenty.—*Mark-lane Express.*

As the result of travelling through a large extent of England and a considerable part of Scotland, I am enabled to make the following statement. Everywhere wheat is a heavy and promising crop. In some districts the heads are rather small, but as a whole the yield will be considerably beyond the average—particularly as an extra breadth was sown last winter. Barley is rather a lighter crop than usual; still, in consequence of its being heavy on some kinds of soils, the gross produce will reach the average. Oats are heavy, and more than an average produce, but late. Beans a large crop, and, where not too thick on the ground, are well corned. Potatoes, though sound, are inferior—at least twenty-five per cent. below last year's yield, and ten per cent. below an average. Turnips very deficient, but making rapid progress. Where there are plants an average may be reached, but in many parts of England the land, after being sown, has been thrown into naked fallow. In England, mangold-wurtzel a full average crop; in Scotland, comparatively a small breadth grown. Taking all the various crops into account, there is considerably more than an average produce on the ground; but much depends on the next four or five weeks being warm and dry.—*J. Lockhart Morton, in the Times.*

The accounts from all parts of Ireland speak hope-

fully of the potato crop, and no allusion whatever is made to the appearance of the fatal blight of 1845. The *Freeman's Journal* states, on undoubted authority, that for a considerable quantity planted in the neighbourhood of Dublin the enormous price of 100*l.* per acre has been realised.

It is stated that farmers in various quarters have stopped cutting wheat, finding the kernel far less matured than the appearance of the straw indicated.

UNITED STATES.—It is our candid opinion, based upon such information as we are satisfied to rely upon, the present year is one of the most fruitful of the present century. There was a great breadth of land sown to wheat last fall, and the crop has passed through all the vicissitudes of its growth, and has been harvested and housed with less complaint of injury than ever recollected by us in all the history of wheat culture in America. Hence we have the best reason to believe the present the greatest crop in bushels ever garnered in this country. Of spring wheat, which is grown in great abundance in Michigan, Wisconsin, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota, we cannot say as much, because we are aware that the cold, backward spring prevented seeding, and injured the early growth; and since that, in some parts of the spring wheat region, there has prevailed a killing drought that has injured the crop.—*New York Tribune.*

Court, Personal, and Official News.

The Queen is making a cruise to the Channel Islands. The steam squadron, under the command in chief of Captain the Hon. Joseph Denham, consisting of nine vessels, mustered off Osborne on Saturday evening, and at five on Sunday evening the squadron had steam up, and were moored in order, ready for starting as soon as the Queen should embark. The Royal party embarked on Sunday afternoon on board the *Victoria* and *Albert*, and left Clowes for Plymouth and the Channel Islands, with the squadron in attendance.

The Queen goes to Scotland on the 28th inst.

The following General Order has been issued:—

Horse Guards, August 5.

The Queen, having completed the review of the regiments which served in the army in the East, has commanded his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief to welcome their return from that arduous service.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to express her admiration of their good order and discipline.

Victorious when opposed to the brave and enterprising enemy with whom it had to contend, the army has earned the gratitude of the country.

The patient endurance of evils inseparable from war, and an instinctive determination to overcome them, are characteristic of the British soldier: and the events of the war have proved that those national virtues have not degenerated during a long previous peace.

The Queen deprecates the loss of many of her best officers and bravest men; but history will consecrate the ground before Sebastopol as the grave of heroes.

By order of his Royal Highness,

the General Commanding-in-Chief,

G. A. WETHERALL, Adjutant-General.

There will be a public installation at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin, in the course of the present month, but the precise day is not yet decided upon. It is stated that the new knights will probably be the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Granard, and the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Mr. Osborne, M.P., is transacting the business of the Admiralty in London, in the absence of Sir Charles Wood, who is engaged on the annual tour of inspection of the naval establishment.

The Earl and Countess of Clarendon left town on Saturday afternoon, for Brocket Hall, Hertford, to join the circle visiting Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, the noble premier having also left town that morning for Brocket.

The Right Hon. M. T. Baines, M.P., has left London on a short continental tour.

Lord Chief Justice Campbell and family have arrived at Hartridge.

The Earl of Aberdeen left Argyll-house at the close of the past week for Haddo-house, N.B., intending to pay a series of visits on his route to the north.

The Hon. Sir Wm. Temple, late Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Naples, arrived in town on Friday from Paris.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, with his Countess and family, have left his lordship's residence in Grosvenor-square, on a visit to Schwalbach in Nassau, whose celebrated waters have generally been useful in recruiting his lordship's health, after the fatigues of the session. We believe few people have any idea of the amount of the noble earl's labour, and, were it not for his habits of business and unwearied energy, it would be impossible to get through half of what he accomplishes. His lordship's name often appears among those invited to great assemblies, which he has not time to visit, even if he were so disposed. Yet there are people unreasonable enough to complain, because they do not receive answers to letters which require no answer, and even to criticise his supposed participation in fashionable parties at which he has never been, but, on the contrary, was more probably occupying his time in visiting some ragged school or juvenile reformatory, in order, by personal observation, to ascertain its efficiency.—*Record.*

The Rev. John Caird, the author of the excellent discourse, "On the Religion of Common Life," preached before the Queen, officiated in the Scotch Church, St. Peter's-square, Manchester, on Sunday last.

The *Nation* says that Mr. Gavan Duffy has "broke with some of the foremost men in Sydney" rather than permit the Governor (Sir William

Denison) to be honoured as a toast at his (Mr. Duffy's) banquet. Mr. Duffy's candid, but ill-timed declaration, upon the same occasion, that he was "still a rebel to the backbone," has also severely injured his prospect of speedy political advancement.

Madame Vestris, the celebrated actress and vocalist, died in London on Saturday. She commenced her theatrical career at Drury-lane in 1820. She was married to Mr. Charles Mathews.

Miscellaneous News.

The inquiry touching the terrible calamity at Cymmer was resumed on Monday. It may last several days.

A Metropolitan Bath Company is in course of formation under the new Limited Liability Act. The capital is fixed at 10,000*l.* in 10*l.* shares. The estimated cost of the proposed establishment is 5,000*l.*

As an instance of the decrease of pauperism, the *Tipperary Free Press* states that 351 paupers left the Clonmel Workhouse within the last month, and that of this number only seven have since applied for relief.

On Monday, the long vacation commenced, and will terminate on the 24th October, during which period proceedings in the superior courts in material stages are suspended. The origin of the vacation was to enable persons to assist in getting in the harvest.

At Albion station, on the Stour Valley branch, near Birmingham, on Wednesday afternoon, a third-class train ran into a luggage train. A lady had one of her legs broken; and a large number of the poorer passengers—mostly Irish labourers come to England for the harvest—were more or less hurt.

A foreign gentleman, writing in the *Times*, complains that while travelling from Inverness to Perth, a hand-cuffed convict was put into the carriage. "He took his place at my side, and had for *vis-a-vis* a pretty young lady, travelling with her brother. I protested against such a companion, but in vain."

The reported commencement of the rebuilding of Covent-garden Theatre on its late site is incorrect. The site of it has not been taken; neither has any contract for rebuilding it been entered into. Whether it will be applied to the same or some other purpose has not yet been determined upon.

The money in the hands of Alderman Challis, amounting to 5,600*l.*, subscribed for the erection of a memorial of the Great Exhibition, is, we hear, about to be devoted to its original purpose. The committee intend to invite designs, or models, from sculptors, both English and foreign.

A very interesting ceremony took place at Sheffield on Friday last. The gold medal of honour awarded at the Paris Exhibition to the town, for the excellence of its manufactures, was presented by the Mayor to the Master Cutler and the Company, in pursuance of the wishes of the exhibitors.

A public meeting was held at Devonport Hall, on Tuesday, at which the question of the hours of labour was discussed at some length, the result being that a committee was appointed, consisting of twelve tradesmen and twelve operatives, to consider the best means of carrying out the resolution, and to report at a subsequent meeting thereon.

A small express-train left the rails a short distance North of Watford tunnel on Wednesday morning, and ran along the "six feet" space between the two lines. The driver and fireman kept their posts, and no one was seriously hurt. But traffic both ways was stopped for three hours, and about a mile-and-a-half of trains accumulated on each set of rails.

Two additional military demonstrations are about to take place—one at Portsmouth, in the shape of a grand banquet to the heroes of the Crimea; and the other to-day, at Woolwich, on the occasion of a visit from the new Commander-in-Chief. The Duke of Cambridge is to review the whole of the Woolwich garrison.

A frightful and fatal accident occurred on the Bristol and Exeter Railway, near Taunton, to a man named Meades, a packer on the line, on Thursday last. An excursion train from London was passing at the same time as the up-express from Exeter. Deceased's attention appeared to be attracted by the down excursion train, and not hearing the up-express behind him, he was knocked down by that train and literally cut to pieces.

During a thunderstorm on Friday night, at Poynton, near Stockport, a young man named Bowden, aged nineteen, standing near one of the coal-pits of Lord Vernon, was struck dead by lightning. Another man who was standing near him was also struck by the lightning, and died soon afterwards. A third man was knocked down, and the soles of his shoes were separated from the upper leathers, but he sustained no personal injury.

The London, Manchester, and Foreign Warehouse Company, the first enterprise started under the Limited Liability Act, have issued their half-yearly report preparatory to a meeting on the 26th. It states that, notwithstanding numerous difficulties which had to be encountered at the commencement, sufficient profits have been realised to pay a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum, and to leave 2,005*l.* to be carried forward. The nominal capital of the company is 50,000*l.*, of which 37,484*l.* has been paid up.

On Wednesday night, a mob assembled in the market-place, Kelson, and, proceeding to the Roman Catholic Chapel, situate at the head of Bowmont-street, they set fire to it. The police, who were present, did their utmost to prevent the outrage, but were stoned from the scene of conflagration. The fire-bell was rung for upwards of twenty minutes, but, although great numbers of people flocked to the spot, no effort was made to extinguish the flames. In the course of a few hours the chapel and contiguous house

were totally consumed, the blackened walls only remaining. It is said this diabolical act was to revenge the death of the young man Mills who was murdered by the Irish on St. James's-green.

The Manchester Mechanics' Institution and Industrial Exhibition, just completed for the Manchester Mechanics' Institution, was to be opened yesterday (Tuesday), with an exhibition including statuary, pictures, various fine art manufactures, and a large collection of machinery in motion. This institution was the first to establish exhibitions of industry and art, all of which have been highly successful. It is expected that the *éclat* of the opening on this occasion will be greatly increased from the fact that Lord Palmerston has promised to attend and deliver the inaugural address.

The people of Limerick have not altogether given up the comet, and night after night the heavens are searched in the hope of catching a glimpse of the wondrous tail. Meanwhile, the southerners are not going to have a monopoly of the sight. A *Sligo* paper says: "On Thursday evening several persons saw what appears to us to have been the comet, the re-appearance of which this year has been long foretold by the most eminent savans. It had the appearance of a large oval with a flowing tail. The body was a brilliant red, and the other portions of a pale blue tinge. The head was inclined towards the south-west, and from the entire appearance of this strange celestial visitor, we are inclined to believe that it is the comet alluded to above."

On Monday morning, a reduction in the prices of the various articles intended for human consumption took place simultaneously in the several marketing places within the metropolis. Bread has declined in price another half-penny per 4 lbs., making a reduction of three halfpence within the last five days. Excellent bread of the second quality may now be obtained at 8*d.*, and good household bread at 7*d.* per 4 lbs.; country bread (unweighed) sells at 7*d.* per loaf. In consequence of the intensely hot weather being succeeded by a close and muggy atmosphere, the butchers have been compelled to reduce the prices of veal, lamb, and fresh pork fully 2*d.* per pound as compared with those of Saturday last, and there has been a decline of 1*d.* per pound in the price of beef and mutton. Green vegetables have also been reduced in price, and excellent potatoes sell at 5*d.* per 14 lbs.

On Wednesday last, the operatives and others connected with the Tailors' Labour Agency, Newington-causeway, had a day's genuine enjoyment, amidst the beautiful scenery of Epping Forest; and sat down to a sumptuous repast at the Bald Faced Stag, Woodford, under the presidency of Mr. Dunn, their employer. We have, on several occasions, noticed the very promising efforts made by this gentleman to increase the physical comforts, and promote the intellectual and moral advancement, of those in his employ; and the spirit and energy with which the various projects of schools, classes, lectures, and library have been sustained, show that they have begun in the right direction, and will attain to most desirable results. After dinner, Mr. Hambley, one of the workmen, in very neat and appropriate terms, presented to Mr. Edwards, the foreman, a valuable gold watch, as a testimony from the workmen to his unwearied efforts as secretary to their institution, and a recognition of his valued services in conducting and arranging various projects of increasing usefulness to them all. Mr. Edwards acknowledged the compliment in a most suitable and eloquent address, during the delivery of which it was difficult to say whether the speaker or his hearers were most moved by the scene passing before them.—*From a Correspondent.*

During the half-year ended the 30th of June last there were 126 persons killed and 105 injured on the 8,461 miles of railroad open for traffic in England, Scotland, and Ireland, against 113 killed and 158 injured in the corresponding half-year of 1855. Of the passengers, 1 was killed and 58 injured by causes beyond their own control, 7 killed and 8 injured from their own misconduct or want of caution; 11 of the servants of the railway companies were killed, and 10 injured by causes beyond their own control, and 56 were killed and 19 injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; 15 other persons were killed and 1 injured at level crossings; 28 persons were killed and 4 injured, and two persons committed suicide on the railway, one a boy of fourteen years of age, who deliberately laid himself across the rails near Longsight station of the Lancashire and Yorkshire line in front of an approaching train, and was, of course, run over and killed. There were 23 accidents to passenger trains and 6 to goods trains during the half-year, and most of these arose from collisions. There were killed of the companies' servants, 5 engine-drivers, 7 firemen, 12 guards and breaksmen, 4 porters, 2 policemen, 3 gate and signalmen, 3 switchmen, 9 platelayers, 10 labourers, and 12 miscellaneous persons. There were injured, 1 driver, 6 firemen, 9 guards, 1 porter, 4 platelayers, 7 labourers, and 1 miscellaneous person.

On Friday, a meeting, chiefly of gentlemen of the Liberal party, was held in the Waterloo-rooms, Edinburgh, for the purpose of expressing practical sympathy with the *Scotsman* newspaper, in regard to the verdict of 400*l.* damages obtained against it for defamation at the instance of Mr. Duncan L'Laren, late Lord Provost of that city, under circumstances stated in the *Times* of Monday last. Sir William Gibson Craig, formerly M.P. for Edinburgh, who presided, said that the meeting had been called to protest against the verdict in this case as one highly injurious to the freedom of political discussions in Scotland. The remarks of the *Scotsman*, he said, had only been free, bold, and open comments on the public conduct of Mr. L'Laren, in taking part with the extraordinary coalition with which he then associated himself, there being an express reservation against any

imputation being supposed to apply to his private character. The words founded had been used in the heat of an excited contest and amid great provocation, and if it was in future to be held that such conduct of such public men was not open to such comments there was an end of all freedom of political discussion in Scotland. It would be impossible to express contempt at political apostasy, disgust at abandonment of principles, or indignation at any coalition, however disreputable, without the danger of being brought before such a jury. He trusted that by the exhibition of practical sympathy they should now make they would convert the defeat of the *Scotsman* into a triumph, not only for that paper, but for the press throughout the country. Resolutions were moved protesting against the verdict, and originating subscriptions to pay the damages and expenses of the action. The subscription list was headed by Sir William and Mr. Adam Black, M.P., each contributing 20*l.*; Mr. Charles McLaren, ex-editor, giving 100*l.* The damages and costs will, it is understood, amount to about 1,000*l.*; nearly 400*l.* have been already collected.

Law, Police, and Assize.

AN ILLUSTRATION OF "BLEAK HOUSE."—At the sitting of the Court of Chancery, on Tuesday, an elderly female, who with her daughter has for some time past frequented the court, under the impression that she is entitled to and kept out of some property, attempted to address the bench. The Lord Chancellor said he could not hear her; she must retire. The daughter shouted out that her mother should be heard, and with great violence charged the Court with cruelty and injustice in not listening to an old woman who was literally starving through being kept out of her property by a lot of swindlers. The excited woman was ordered to be quiet, and one of the officers had to remove her by sheer force, as also the old woman, from the seats they had taken up in the back row, both of them struggling with the officers, and repeating their complaints till forced out of the hall. It is right to state, the Lord Chancellor did, some time ago, look through her papers, but said he could do nothing in the case.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—James Ford was indicted at Wells for the wilful murder of Sarah Ford, on the 30th of July. The evidence did not support the charge of murder, and the jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter. Mr. Baron Martin sentenced him to be transported for life.

A CORNISH COMPROMISE.—A trial for murder at the Bodmin assizes has had an extraordinary termination. Ann Matthews, James George, and Richard Jose were charged with murdering the infant of Matthews, at Truro. Ann Matthews, a widow, had borne an excellent character; unfortunately she formed an improper intimacy with Jose, and a child was born. The couple were exceedingly anxious that the birth should be a secret, and Jose resolved to get rid of the infant. George was the paramour of a girl named Eliza Burns, who lived in the same house. The case rested on the evidence of Burns. She stated that Jose attempted to kill the infant by thrusting his finger down its throat; this not succeeding immediately, he put it into a pan of water and drowned it. Subsequently, Jose and George took the body and put it into a pond; it was found there. Surgeons deposed to observing appearances which were consistent with Burns's story. It will be observed that if Burns told the truth, Jose committed a murder; if her story could not be relied on, the homicide could not be brought home to him. After the jury had retired, they sent a note to Mr. Baron Martin; the judge consulted with Serjeant Channell, and then sent an answer to the jury; in a few minutes he sent for them into court, and begged them not to be guided by any opinion of his, but to give their verdict quite independently of it. The jury then said they had agreed, and they found Jose guilty of manslaughter; George guilty as an accessory after the fact; and Matthews guilty of concealing the birth. The judge then said it was his duty to state that in the paper the jury had sent in to him they had asked him whether they could find Jose guilty of manslaughter. He had some doubt, and had consulted his brother Channell; and the answer he had sent the jury was that he himself should either find him guilty of murder or acquit him; but he did not know any legal obstacle to their finding him guilty of manslaughter. The jury had taken a most merciful view of the case. His opinion certainly would have been that he should have either found him guilty of murder or have acquitted him; but it was the verdict of the jury; and he should therefore sentence Jose to be transported for life, and Matthews and George to twelve months' imprisonment.

CAUTION TO SAUSAGE-EATERS.—One day last week, James Bridge, sausage and saveloy maker, of New-street, Notting-hill, was brought before Mr. Dayman, at Hammersmith, charged with having on his premises some 150*lbs.* of meat unfit for use. Mr. Giles Lovett, inspector of nuisances for Kensington, said:—

On Friday afternoon I went to the defendant's house, and in the back parlour I found a quantity of beef, some of which was in pickle. I took some of the meat out of the tub, and found it was quite putrid. I saw a sack on the floor, in which there were thirteen large joints of beef, each joint having from four to six ribs or bones in them. I took some of the meat out of the sack, and found it very green and offensive to the smell. I further discovered upwards of 50*lbs.* of sausage-meat made up for use, which I have no doubt was a portion of the same meat. This I could not say was as bad as the others, as it was so highly seasoned with spices, &c. The sausage machine was in a filthy state, and the whole of the premises were in a dirty condition. I seized about 150*lbs.* altogether. It consisted of sixteen large joints of beef and some small pieces. The defendant was not

at home, but his wife informed me the meat was not so bad, and they were going to make polonies of it. The defendant, of course, said that the meat was sound when he purchased it. Mr. Dayman fined him only 4*l.*, in consideration of his being a poor man.

THE CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT AT TEWKESBURY.—Mr. Theodore Evans, late manager of the Tewkesbury branch of the Gloucestershire Banking Company, was tried at Gloucester, on Tuesday, for embezzling 1,500*l.*, the property of the Company. Under the direction of Mr. Justice Wightman, who was of opinion that, as the prisoner was a customer as well as manager of the bank, with authority to overdraw his account, the charge of felony could not be supported; and the jury accordingly returned a verdict of "Not Guilty."

THE BURNOFFIELD MURDER.—The *Durham County Advertiser* says, that after the conclusion of the trial, and when the jury were absent considering their verdict, the prisoners were removed from the dock to a cell below the court, and while there Cain was overheard making some remarks to Rayne respecting the evidence of the girl who spoke to washing his shirt, which evidently showed that the facts to which she deposed were in reality in some way or other connected with the murder. The remarks were immediately reported to the judge, but at such a stage of the proceedings could not be adduced against the prisoners. Shortly after the jury had delivered their verdict the prisoners were liberated. They were met by a number of their friends from Winlaton, and proceeded to Jennings's public-house, in Claypath, where they spent a considerable time in drinking. They afterwards adjourned to other public-houses, and when the entire party were in a considerably advanced state of intoxication, they proceeded, followed by a crowd of people, to the Gilesgate Station, and left by the nine o'clock train for Newcastle.

Literature.

Essays, Biographical and Critical: chiefly on English Poets. By DAVID MASSON, A.M., Professor of English Literature in University College, London. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

We fancy there is no reader of the *Quarterlies* for the last few years, who will have forgotten such articles as *Shakspeare and Goethe*; *Dryden, and the Literature of the Restoration*; and *Dean Swift*, in the "*British Quarterly*"; or, *Wordsworth, and Theories of Poetry*, in the "*North British*"; or, *The Three Devils: Luther's, Milton's, and Goethe's*, in "*Fraser's Magazine*." Each of these is not only written individually and elegantly, but is distinguished by undoubted genius and large knowledge, and specially, by an order of criticism, clear-sighted and profound, delicate yet strong, and finely genial and appreciative. Such an essay as either of these, when the treat of a first reading is over, remains vividly distinct to the mind as amongst the highest of occasional pieces in pure literature—to be permanently preserved, and returned to again and again with delight. In all of them we rejoiced and gloried, as we cut the pages of the new review which brought us now one, and now another; and to each, as well as to others from the same pen, the words of emphatic praise and admiration have already been given in this journal. We have now the pleasure of welcoming these *Essays* in a handsome volume under the name of their author, Mr. David Masson, one of the Professors in University College, London. All that we have named will be found here; together with others, entitled, *Milton's Youth*; *Scottish Influence on British Literature*; *Prose and Verse*:—*De Quincey*; and *Chatterton: a Story of the Year 1770*.

The last named is less an *Essay* than a *Biography*; it occupies nearly a third of the volume, and has only in small part been published before. It is to this sketch of the Life of Chatterton, therefore, that we shall confine this brief notice.

Mr. Masson seems to have studied patiently and with lively interest all that relates to "the boy of Bristol." He has looked steadily through the facts, till they have become luminous; and in interpreting them, he has carefully used the hints furnished by Chatterton's letters, or by the gossip of his friends: so that, for the first time, the story comes out into clear and certain light, and appears with something of completeness and internal unity. By studying the early indications of Chatterton's temperament and constitutional predispositions; by observing the circumstances which gave the first bent to his intellect and first impulse to its exercises; and by extracting the slight but unmistakable evidences, ordinarily overlooked, of an unhappy combination of moral conditions under which his character was formed; Mr. Masson has made intelligible the whole of his brief, sad, wonderful career. Chatterton's name will, perhaps, owe more henceforth to Mr. Masson, than to any of the earlier biographers. They did much, and some of them well and tenderly. But Mr. Masson certainly found his materials in a state of considerable entanglement and confusion; and he has given them not only their order, but their significance. It is the real significance of facts, as they complete and illustrate each other, and reveal collectively what they scarcely contain singly,

which few biographers are skilled to exhibit; and it is in this that Mr. Masson's chief excellence lies. We seem to understand now, not only the progress of the incident of Chatterton's life, but, the deeper causes and process of that precocious growth, that early distortion, and that fall from ambition to despair, which make up his inward history.

On two points of Chatterton's story, Mr. Masson has reached by careful steps what we think will be finally accepted as the true judgment. First, as to his correspondence with, and treatment by, Horace Walpole;—that "of all the unreasonable things ever done by a misjudging public, certainly that of condemning Walpole to infamy for his conduct in this affair, and charging on him all the tragic sequel of Chatterton's life, is one of the most unreasonable;—the probability is that Walpole behaved better than most people would have done under the circumstances." Secondly, as to Chatterton's moral character before leaving Bristol;—that he was not "the precocious young blackguard," steeped in "habits of profligacy," which some have represented him; and yet was "not entitled to the certificate of good behaviour" made out for him by others: but that the evidence of his acquaintances, and the tone of his own modern pieces, alike are "quite decisive" as to his being "eager to assert his questionable manhood" by "keeping immoral company," and by "constant and irreverent talk" such as suited that company. In support of the latter conclusion, Mr. Masson ingeniously reproduces a "strange bit of defunct real life," by the aid of the Chatterton MSS., in the British Museum:—but we must not attempt to describe it.

In telling the story of the four months which followed Chatterton's removal to London, Mr. Masson goes over the ground independently, with great minuteness and care, and clears up what has been obscure or inaccurately represented by biographers. It is a painfully-exciting story. He shows what were his efforts and his successes; and how gradually his resources failed, and how he came to despair. We extract a deeply-thought passage on the mental states by which the final catastrophe was prepared.

"Chatterton never would call himself an Atheist. In a time when Wilkes and other contemporaries, whose language he sometimes borrowed, carried on their outrages on Christianity very much in that character, Chatterton, by the very structure of his genius as a boy of ardour and imagination, retained something in him of a poet's reverence for the sublime and the awful. In express anticipation, in one of the satirical poems, of the stigma of Atheism, he says:—

'Fallacious is the charge; 'tis all a lie,
As to my reason I can testify.
I own a God, immortal, boundless, wise,
Who bid our glories of Creation rise;
Who form'd his varied likeness in mankind,
Centring his many wonders in the mind.'

And again in one more solemn soliloquy, on which one dwells with peculiar interest, as perhaps in its kind, the highest utterance by the poor boy of what was best in him, and which reminds one of similar bursts of natural piety in the writings of Burns and Byron:—

'O God, whose thunder shakes the sky,
Whose eye this atom globe surveys,
To Thee, my only rock I fly,
Thy mercy in Thy justice praise.'

The mystic mazes of Thy will,
The shadow of celestial light,
Are past the power of human skill;
But what the Eternal acts is right.

O teach me in the trying hour,
When anguish swells the dewy tear,
To still my sorrows, own Thy power,
Thy goodness love, thy justice fear!—&c. &c.

"Well for the poor fatherless boy had this mood been permanent! But, at the time of his extreme need these comforts, even of such natural religion as he had, seem to have taken their flight too, and left him, mocking and bitter, face to face with despair.

"Nor had Chatterton the resources to be found in rectitude and gentleness of mere worldly character. Impetuous, stormy, industrious, and energetic as he was, there was still in him an element of weakness in what he called his 'pride,' as well as in his open contempt for all the commoner forms of moral principle. Above all, he had in him the conscious sense of a past imposture, and of innumerable minor deceptions practised in prosecuting it. Rowley, once the darling phantasm of his poetical imagination, now dogged him as a hateful demon, evoked by himself from the world of spirits, and not to be laid to rest. Wherever he moved, and in whatever form of new labour or distraction he engaged, he could not look back over his shoulder, but there was to be seen the form of this demon, in the garb of a Bristol monk of the fifteenth century, with his hideous old face under a cowl, grinning and gliding after him. In short, whether we view Chatterton's character as it naturally was, or those recollections of past lies and deceptions with which he had burdened his conscience so as to deprive his character of half its natural force, he was very likely to endure much, and yet to break down at a point where others in the same circumstances might have found longer endurance quite possible.

"After all, however, the most material fact in the case remains to be told. Physical causes were at work. Bereft of the amount of actual food, and of other comforts, necessary, even with his abstemious habits, to keep body and soul healthily together; wandering about London in a perpetual state of fever and excitement; returning home to write night after night without rest or sleep—little wonder if he had overstrained his physical capabilities, and if brain and nerve began to fail in their office. Whatever taint of hereditary insanity was in him, derived from the old line of sextons who had jangled in past generations the keys of St. Mary's Church in Bristol, and walked at

midnight through its aisles, and dug the graves of its parishioners; or derived, more immediately, from that drunken, wild-eyed father, whom he had never seen, but who used to tell his tavern-companions that he believed in Cornelius Agrippa the necromancer—it had now at last come out in a way not to be forgotten. From his childhood, there had been symptoms of it—his fits of weeping, his sudden paroxysms of passion, his long reveries when he gazed at people without seeming to see them, his frequent mutterings aloud. Not till now, however, had these traits passed the limits of what could be considered compatible with sanity. But now, almost certainly, these limits were passed. Noticing the strange haggard lad walking about the streets, muttering perhaps to himself, or making sudden gestures, or looking at what was passing, sometimes vacantly, and sometimes with glances unusually keen and bright, even strangers could not but follow him with their eyes, and wonder who he was and where he came from. Had the stranger been one accustomed to the ways of the insane, he would probably at once have pronounced that his brain was affected. And had the stranger been able, with this idea in his mind, to pursue his inquiries farther, so as to ascertain what peculiar form or species of insanity had taken possession of him, he would have found that it was that form which physicians recognise as the 'suicidal tendency.' Physicians, as all know, do recognise that as a form of madness; and though they allow that a perfectly sane man may commit suicide after deliberate reasoning on the point, they attribute a larger proportion of suicides to the action of a certain specific impulse which reason cannot overcome. In Chatterton's case, as we have seen, there had been premonitory appearances of the existence of this tendency. The idea of suicide had from the first been familiar to him."

We might, perhaps, have more deeply interested our readers by extracting the vivid and powerful pages in which the author holds the reader spell-bound, while he tells the tale of Chatterton's last evening, and that dreadful night of the 24th August, 1770! It has been rather our object, however, to show the faculty of insight, and the spirit, which Mr. Masson has displayed in this biography; and, without more words, we leave the discerning to that perusal of the work, which we hope we shall have induced them immediately to undertake.

Ismeer; or, Smyrna and its British Hospital in 1855. By A LADY. London: J. Madden.

THE Lady who writes this book was one of a party of volunteers for the British Hospital at Smyrna in 1855. A great deal has been written in praise of the lady-nurses who did so much for the relief and comfort of our brave soldiers wounded in the recent war,—not too much, however; on the contrary, we believe that justice has yet to be done to their noble efforts, their self-denial and trial, and to both the immediate results and the suggestions to Christian philanthropy proceeding from the work undertaken by them. The author of this volume writes like a true woman, modest, sensible, and self-forgetting. She acknowledges "an utter want of experience in book-making;" and her pages are all the fresher and more piquant for the want. It is an exceedingly interesting book; and one to purify the feelings and strengthen the purposes of those engaged in labours of benevolence. It also adds something to our knowledge of the East, at a period in which Western influence was subjecting almost everything to modification and change; and records incidents which, merely as belonging to travel and sojourn, contain amusement and something more for the reader.

It seems that vexations and obstructions lay at the very outset of the lady-nurses' undertaking, in the artificial equality on which all the females of the party were sent out; and in the difficulty of begetting right feeling in the minds of the hired nurses. Such matters as dress and outward circumstance may seem trivial, at first sight, but evidently had a good deal to do with the success of the ladies, in gaining respect and exerting the necessary influence. Our "Lady" says:—

"It seemed to those, who deserve all praise for the kindness and zeal with which they carried out the plan they believed would be of such use to the hospitals in the East, of sending out ladies, people who by education and habit ought necessarily to have more forethought and power of meeting emergencies than others not similarly circumstanced, that as these ladies were undertaking an unusual work, they ought, as it were, to lay aside their position, habits, and feelings, and descend to the level of servants. Now there would, perhaps, not have been much harm in this, although I think it would decidedly have been productive of less good, as I shall endeavour to show afterwards. But the real evil was done to the nurses, who fancied that according to our descent in the social scale, was to be their ascent, and that by some process unknown, and their going out to the East, they were to become real ladies; and this for a time produced ill-will and bad feeling in some, but many of them were too sensible not to see things very soon in their proper light. . . . The reason given to me for the peculiarity and uniformity of our dress was, that the soldiers might know and respect their nurses; it seems a sensible reason, and one which I could not object to, even disliking, as I did, all peculiarity of attire that seemed to advertise the wearers only as serving God, or at least, serving him pre-eminently, and thus conveying a tacit reproach to the rest of the world, for the obligation lies on all the same. I did not feel then, nor do I now, that we were doing anything better or more praiseworthy than is done in a quiet, unostentatious way at home everyday; on the contrary, to many temperaments, my own among the number, it is far less difficult to engage in a new and exciting work like the one we were then entering on, than to pursue the uneventful monotony of daily doing good at home. If I had found that it was really an advantage for us to be dressed as we were, I

should say nothing about it; but, as we spent nearly all day at the hospital, where no other women were on any pretence admitted, it will at once be seen that the soldiers could not have mistaken us, and that the precaution was unnecessary. As for the dress itself, I have nothing to say against it, although not, perhaps, of the material or texture I should have preferred; still, the colour, grey, was one I generally wore from choice; but I must confess that when I found myself restricted to it, without what seemed a good reason, an intense desire for blue, green, red, and yellow, with all their combinations, took possession of me; though now that I may wear what I please, I find my former favour for grey has returned in full force. However, allowing that it was desirable we should have some uniform costume, it certainly was unnecessary that ladies, nurses, and washerwomen should have been dressed alike, as we were. That was part of the mistake I have already adverted to, and was productive of confusion and bad feeling."

There is some very pleasant talk in the book about places, sights, and things in general, as they struck the author on her arrival in the East; but our space will restrict us to that portion of the contents which relates to the real object of herself and companions. An explanation is given of the narrative being so entirely personal, excluding almost all reference to the labours of others: it is not that this lady "laboured more abundantly than them all," but, that the ladies severally were confined to their own divisions of the hospital, and had little opportunity of knowing what were each other's occupations and experiences. Perhaps some of the ladies who "stay at home at ease," will like to know what were the personal accommodations their sisters enjoyed at Smyrna, while engaged in their good work. They had a Turkish house:—

"In all there were nine rooms, and twenty people lodged in them. One large and very dirty one on the upper flat was reserved to be cleaned in process of time, and turned into a sitting-room if possible; but sickness soon made us feel that light and small rooms were by no means sufficient, especially in that climate, for twenty people: so our grand project of the sitting-room was never carried into effect. We dined in the upper open hall, a divan at one end serving for a side-board; at the other, it opened on a small balcony, which was trellised with vines, but looked so unsafe that we seldom went on it. One peculiarity of Turkish houses is, that, besides the windows looking outside, all the rooms have windows looking into the halls, which, though desirable for the purpose of giving air, destroys the feeling of privacy one likes to have in one's bedroom. . . . In our rooms we had a basin-stand, table, and chair, between two; an iron bedstead each, made tall for mosquito curtains; they were excessively shaky; indeed, the legs were uncomfortable to look at, they seemed so insecure: they had planks or boards fitted across them for the mattress, which were their grand security, saving them from a total collapse. Our mattresses, pillows, and bolsters, were stuffed with wool: the two latter were like flint; and I was going to unpick mine, and take some of the wool out, when a lady standing by frightened me by talking about 'Government property,' and the impropriety of meddling with it; and so I let them alone. We had coarse unbleached cotton sheets, two blankets, and horse-cloth counterpane. . . . We were very much better off than we expected; and any little things that did not go right only awaited the arrival of Dr. Meyer, who was empowered to put everything in order. The advent of such a 'coming man' would have been hailed with delight at that moment, I imagine, by more worlds than our small one."

The following passage describes the entrance on Hospital duties:—

"There were from eight hundred to a thousand sick and wounded in the hospital when we arrived, and death was very busy among them. As things were not regularly organised, we all walked down to the hospital, on Tuesday morning, without any very definite plan; and were placed, pretty nearly by chance, in the several divisions. The one which fell to my lot had from sixty to eighty patients; and I must say I felt a little strange just at first, on finding myself the only female, save my nurse, among so many sick soldiers. But how soon is self forgotten, when you are in the midst of sickness and suffering, and know that people are depending on you for relief. The fear, horror, and disgust which would probably affect an inactive spectator, have not the smallest place in your mind, and you have but one feeling left—pity, and a desire to alleviate pain.—I found some very bad cases; two were especially so. One of these had been frost-bitten, and was consumptive. The other had had fever and dysentery, and was then suffering from the extremest exhaustion, and a most hideous head-ache. . . . The state of filth and wretchedness in which the first sick and wounded arrived, was, I was told, beyond all description—their clothes had to be cut off outside, and burnt in the barrack-yard. . . . For the first week or ten days our work was not defined; we did a little of everything. Dr. Meyer had not arrived, and the rules and regulations were not fixed; so every one worked to the best of their ability. Many of the stores also, had not yet come. The want of all cooking utensils was felt very much,—for at that time the kitchen was by no means in the excellent working condition it afterwards attained to,—so the men were entirely dependent on us for any extras and delicacies which were ordered for them; and the cooking at the charcoal stoves was somewhat an arduous undertaking, though luckily then the weather was so cool as not to make them an inconvenience in the divisions."

By and by, things assumed more shape,—the hospital was portioned into eight divisions, the surgeons and physicians arranged themselves in parties of three for each division,—the ladies got store closets, with conveniences for their various occupations in tending the sick,—and then, routine being established, every day was alike in its history, from nine in the morning till half-past six in the evening, an uninterrupted attendance on the suffering and dying! While the volunteers were doing everything heartily, and bearing everything patiently,—having to turn out of their

house, and seek accommodation in the two wretched Smyrnan hotels, during a process of cleansing it from its pestiferous abominations,—they were indebted to hospitable foreigners for almost all the courtesies and helps they received; and not in any case to one person who, as an English official, if not as a gentleman, which, perhaps, he is not, ought to have been the constant adviser and protector of these ladies. The "Lady" tells us—"during all the time I was in Smyrna, I never saw the *British Consul*, nor, so far as I am aware, did any of the others!" And she adds, that on their first arrival in Smyrna, when "literally, they had not a hole to go to, and the hotels could not take them in," the British Consul either did not concern himself with, or did not seek to inform himself of, their position; and the ladies would "have been left standing in the streets under a pelting rain, if it had not been for the kindness of a family named Zipeys," by which they were considerably taken in, and suitably attended and provided! The American missionaries, however, as might be expected, could appreciate what our consul seems to have despised or ignored; and their kindness is pleasingly acknowledged.

At first, the medical men, not only at Smyrna, but elsewhere also, were not inclined to look favourably on the project of having the English ladies in the hospitals, and feared they might prove useless incumbrances: but they very shortly came to quite another conclusion; and one of the most opposed of the surgeons admitted that they were "of the greatest possible use,"—a feeling the unanimity of which is now evidenced by the report of the Smyrna Board. The author says:—

"And I believe we were of use. Not in the way many people had a vague idea of at first—i. e., that we were to be constantly going about with a pocketful of lint and plaster, and a case of surgical instruments, perpetually dressing wounds (and I confess that I had a faint vision of this kind myself, before I went to Smyrna)—but in seeing the doctor's orders carried out with discretion, in the spirit as well as the letter—that nothing was done out of time, over-done, or neglected—in keeping systematic regularity—and, above all, in exercising a marvellous moral influence over the soldiers. That nurses, people from their own class, should be sent out to attend to them, seemed natural enough; but that '*ladies—real ladies*,' as they used to say, should 'really' come to see that they were taken good care of, filled them with surprise; and (for we are all more or less influenced by such things) the more external indications of our position were kept up, the more influence we had with them; not that they were by any means slow to detect the counterfeit from the reality under any disguise; on the contrary, they were remarkably acute, and anything like a noisy and boisterous manner lost ground with them at once, but treating them kindly and quietly never failed to produce the most unhesitating and cheerful obedience."

If we had space, we should extract some anecdotes of the soldiers in hospital, some of them very amusing—others, anecdotes of patience in suffering, and of gratitude for care and attention, which found expression sometimes in a very affecting manner:—it is honourable to the character of the British soldier, that this was almost uniformly the case. A few of the patients, when convalescent, were encouraged to occupy themselves in composition; and some of their verses are given by the author; these, if of no great literary excellence, have abundance of the merit of right feeling and sentiment. The "Lady" also gives several letters, received by herself and her fellow-labourers, from patients restored to health under their kindly care; and these do credit both to the heads and hearts of the writers, breathing a respectful attachment and thankfulness, which must have been felt by the ladies to be a sweet and ample reward for all the services they performed.

The book is one that ought to be read by everybody; as a chapter in the history of the war, of the highest possible moral interest.

Emblems from Eden. By JAMES HAMILTON, D.D., F.L.S. London: Nisbet and Co.

The author of this little volume of fanciful, and beautiful, and profitable things, says: "A few of the following illustrations have already appeared in a more fugitive form; and, now that they are gathered together, they are submitted to the indulgent perusal of those who find pleasure in the symbolical teaching of Scripture, and to whom Nature herself is more dear since they found a key to her language in the *Lively Oracles*." The book is in Dr. Hamilton's characteristic style, and ought to become one of the most popular of recent practical religious works. We remember two or three of its papers as pleasing us much, more than ten years ago. We are glad to see them again. The collective title, however, is not good.

Memorial of a Wife: Dedicated by Her Husband to Their Children. London: Judd and Glass.

This portraiture and memorial of female excellence scarcely falls within the sphere of literary criticism. It scarcely appeals to the general public, although there is no one who can treat it with irreverence, and, we hope, but few in whom it would fail to awaken a thoughtful and tender spirit. Any example of the domestic devotedness, earnest piety, and lively sense, of a Christian mother,—and such is the picture here presented to us,—must, if sincerely and faithfully looked into, exercise a peculiar influence of its own on rightly

disposed minds. But it requires the interest of personal knowledge, and of memories of past intercourse, to give to so uneventful a story as is here shadowed forth, and to such a collection of fragments as this volume contains, all the moral impressiveness for the sake of which alone such a work is to be esteemed. Its "Dedication" to the author's children is, in reality, a brief biographical sketch, with appended paternal counsels. The body of the volume consists of a Journal, occasional papers, juvenile verses, letters, and a considerable collection of thoughtful practical remarks on miscellaneous subjects. To the children of the cultivated and pious lady by whom they were written, this book ought to be very precious and powerful for good. Besides this, it will undoubtedly be interesting to a large circle of friends; and it will be their fault if it be not also useful to them. We believe it is generally known that the subject of this memorial is the late wife of the Rev. Dr. Hoppus.

The Doomed Ship; or, the Wreck of the Arctic Regions. By W. HURTON. With Sixteen Engravings. A New Edition: London: Willoughby and Co.

This is a third edition;—so the work has found favour with readers of some sort; as, we see, it has been praised by some critics. And, indeed, it, in a measure, deserves both. It is written in a straightforward, natural manner,—it comprises strongly-drawn pictures of Arctic scenery and life,—and it is crowded with incident and adventure, most of it interesting, and some of it thrilling and even appalling. It is partly true; but evidently a great deal is fiction: and its truth is drawn from a great number of sources, old and new, so as to combine all possible Arctic experiences and wonders in one story. It has its thread of romance, and its climacteric of sentiment; but these are its least sensible and interesting parts. The author has the manner and spirit which should make a thoroughly good writer of narratives or stories of the sea. But, in judgment, taste, and sense of fitness, he is no little deficient; and so sometimes offends and repels one.

Gleanings.

Clapton turnpike gate was removed on Tuesday, the first-fruits of the new toll reform agitation.

A party of American gentlemen, travelling recently in Egypt, and feeling disposed for a little rifle practice, actually made a target of the Sphinx!

It is said that McLaren intends to devote the 400*l.* damages he has received from the *Scotsman* to some charitable purpose.

It is said that during the religious anniversaries in New York, recently held, over one thousand dollars in counterfeit money was dropped into the contribution boxes.

From the result of a series of experiments by Dr. Lawrie and Dr. Cowan, published in the *Glasgow Medical Journal*, it would appear that chloroform arrests the action of strychnine.

A countryman at Burnley being asked how he knew a man, of whom he had been complaining, was drunk, indignantly replied, "What could he be else, when he asked for a shoe horn to put his hat on with?"

The *Austrian Gazette* states that for the last three years, during which time horse flesh has been sold at Vienna, 4,725 horses have been slaughtered, which have furnished 1,902,000*lb.* of meat, distributed to the poor in 3,804,000 portions of half a pound each.

An advertisement in a Boston paper lately, for a young man to work in a store, was answered by eighteen applicants. But one for a "gentleman" to travel and play on the banjo, met with four hundred and nine responses.

When Ali Pasha, the Sultan's Grand Vizier, was in Paris, a lady to whom this gentleman was introduced at a *soirée*, hazarded the naive question, "Is the Sultan married?" "A great deal, madam," was the Turk's reply.

"Thank goodness, your Royal Highness," exclaimed the most clerical and casuistical of Churchmen the other day, "thank goodness, we have a gentleman in the civic chair at last!" "Yes, my lord," returned the Prince, "but you had to go beyond the pale of Christianity to find him."

The following inscription is copied, says the *Leeds Mercury*, from a grindstone now in use near Brighouse: "Here lieth the body of Fanny, the daughter of John Howard, who departed this life the 8th day of February, 1774, in the fifth year of her age." It has evidently been a gravestone.

Tom Thumb first appears in English legendary lore, in print, in the year 1630. He is supposed, however, to be of Anglo-Saxon lineage. The stories of "Jack in the Bean Stalk," "Puss in Boots," "Jack the Giant Killer," "Beauty and the Beast," &c., are all from the North, and are still to be found in the nursery tales of Scandinavia.

Letters from Stockholm state that Madame Lind Goldschmidt, whose relations reside in Sweden, has realised no less a sum than 45,000*l.* by her sojourn in England; and that, having amply provided for her family, she intends to settle at Dresden, and to abstain from singing in public unless for exclusive charitable purposes; or unless her husband, who has the ambition to compose an opera, should succeed in his effort.

It is a curious fact that although the butchers' shops at Geneva are all open, and an immense number of flies may be seen on the outside wall, not one comes inside. This is caused by the inner walls being rubbed over with laurel oil, which is an effectual preventive against the intrusion of these troublesome insects. The same oil is also used with success in preventing

the files from spoiling the gilt frames of looking-glasses, pictures, &c.—*French Paper.*

Two very crinolined ladies, says *The Ladies' Companion* in very low corsages, were standing in a doorway, on some festive occasion after the imperial christening, when many of the clergy were present. One of the bishops wanted to pass through this doorway; and one of the ladies, making way for him, said, "Oh! Monseigneur, excuse me; but our dressmakers put such an immense quantity into our skirts—" "That there is not enough left for the corsages," said the bishop, interrupting her.

Rogers' own version of his nearest approximation to the nuptial tie was, that when a young man, he admired and sedulously sought the society of the most beautiful girl he then, and still, thought he had ever seen. At the end of the London season, at a ball, she said, "I go to-morrow to Worthing. Are you coming there?" He did not go. Some months afterwards, being at Ranelagh, he saw the attention of every one drawn towards a large party that had just entered, in the centre of which was a lady on the arm of her husband. Stepping forward to see this wonderful beauty, he found it was his love. She merely said, "You never came to Worthing."

Lord Dalhousie's opinion on mesmerism has been elicited by some Exeter poor-law guardians who, contemplating the introduction of mesmeric operations into their hospital, were anxious to know whether Lord Dalhousie (quoted in Dr. Esdaille's pamphlet on cures in India) was really an advocate for mesmerism as a curative agent. Lord Dalhousie says: "Of the efficacy of Dr. Esdaille's practice of mesmerism in cases of lunacy, I am not able to say anything. Of the efficacy of it in surgical cases, I am able to speak with confidence. Dr. Esdaille undoubtedly did possess the faculty of so influencing the sensations of natives of India by means of mesmerism, as to reduce them to a state of insensibility, not less complete than that which is now produced by use of chloroform. While they were in that state of insensibility, he performed upon them surgical operations of every kind, many of them tremendous in their magnitude, duration, and severity." These operations were performed without any apparent consciousness in the patient, without pain to him, and usually with great success.

Madame Augustine R.—, a pretty blonde of from twenty to twenty-five years of age, embarked lately from Calais to Dover. Her invalid appearance excited the interest of the passengers, who felt great anxiety lest sea-sickness should bring on a crisis which evidently could not long be deferred. She crossed the straits, however, safely, and upon landing was placed in an arm-chair, and salts were held to her nose while an occasional groan went to the heart of all her travelling companions. On the wharf a Custom House officer observed the disembarkation, and seemed to feel a warm interest in the pretty French woman. He approached and offered his assistance, informing her that he had some knowledge of medicine; and, though the lady assured him that she felt much better, and begged to be carried immediately to an hotel, he protested that it could not be done without danger, and by his philanthropic authority she was taken to an apartment of the Custom House, and a midwife sent for. As the officer had foreseen, after begging to be released for a quarter of an hour, she was safely delivered of two pelerines, fifteen scarfs, seventeen pieces of lace, twelve pairs of silk stockings, thirty-eight pieces of cotton, six reticules, and forty-eight Lyons handkerchiefs. The mother and offspring are doing well.

LITERARY EXTRACTS.

GOD IN NATURE.—To speak of apparent anomalies and interruptions as special indications of the Deity, is altogether a mistake. In truth, so far as the anomalous character of any phenomenon can affect the inference of presiding Intelligence at all, it would rather tend to diminish and detract from that evidence. But, on the other hand, precisely in proportion as the apparent exception might be explained, and made to vindicate its position in a more comprehensive system of order, so would the evidence be increased and elevated. In the present state of knowledge, law and order, physical causation and uniformity of action, are the elevated manifestations of Divinity, creation, and providence. Interruptions of such order (if for a moment they could be admitted as such) could only produce a sort of temporary concealment of such manifestations, and involve the beautiful light shed over the natural world in a passing cloud. We do not indeed doubt that the sun exists behind the cloud, but we certainly do not see it; still less can we call the obscuration a special proof of its presence. The main point in the system of order and law is its absolute universality. Exceptions, if real, must *pro tanto* imply a deficiency in the chain of connexion, and might, to a sceptical disposition, offer a ground of doubt. But so overwhelming is the mass and body of proof, that no philosophic mind would allow such exceptions for a moment to weigh against it; they would be as dust in the balance. A supreme moral cause manifested through law, order, and physical causes, is the confession of science: conflicting operations, arbitrary interruptions, abrupt discontinuities, are the idols of ignorance, and if they really prevailed, would so far be to the philosopher only the exponents of chaos and atheism; the obscuration (as far as it extends) of the sensible manifestation of the Supreme Intelligence.—*Professor Powell's Essays.*

THE COBURG FAMILY IN 1839.—Late in the summer the ducal household came to Reinhardtbrunnen, and with them the Crown Prince from Dresden, and Prince Albert from Italy. Their father has good

reason to be proud of them both. The ardour, frankness, and healthy judgment of the Crown Prince delighted me uncommonly; Prince Albert is, without doubt, a highly gifted and thoroughly cultivated young man; handsome and elegant, courteous and benevolent. His thoughtful, cautious temperament, will lessen the difficulties of his future position. We have the Duke of Meiningen, too, and the King of Saxony; and sometimes no fewer than fourteen princes go out hunting together. These meetings between the house of Saxony and the neighbouring princes should oftener take place. Taken together, they are not without significance in German relations, and these wise restless Coburgs, will tell upon Europe too; they do not, indeed, form any very comprehensive plans, but they know, as few men and princes do, how to seize the passing opportunity, and use the present moment. They have already secured the thrones of England, Belgium, and Portugal, for their own house, and they have an eye on those of Spain and France as well.—*Memoirs of Frederick Perthes.*

A FLOODED VILLAGE IN AFRICA.—How the interiors of the huts of these amphibious creatures were constructed, I cannot conjecture; but we saw dwellings from which, if inhabited, the natives must have dived like beavers to get outside. We pulled in speechless amazement through this city of waters, wondering greatly that human beings could exist under such conditions. We had heard of wild tribes living in caverns and among rocks, we had read of races in Hindustan roosting in trees, of whole families in China spending their lives on rafts and in boats in their rivers and their canals; we knew, too, of Tuáiks and Shánbah roaming over vast sandy deserts, and of Eskimo burrowing in snow retreats, but never had we witnessed or even dreamt of such a spectacle as that of creatures endowed like ourselves, living by choice like a colony of beavers, or after the fashion of the hippopotami and crocodiles of the neighbouring swamps. A little distance from us we espied a large tree, round the foot of which was a patch of dry land, towards which we pulled, but grounding before reaching quite to it, Mr. May and I waded to it, instruments in hand, to take observations. We were barely allowed to conclude, when nearly the entire population of the place, half-wading, half-swimming across a small creek, came upon us, and stared at us in wild astonishment. A hurried set of sights being taken, we carried our things back into the boat, and as we wished to get another set about three quarters of an hour after noon, we tried to amuse ourselves and to spend the intervening time as we best could. We were now able to look a little more attentively at our new friends, who in large numbers crowded round, and who, male and female, were nearly all equally destitute of a vestige of clothing. One young man understood a few words of Hánsa, and by his means we learnt that this was the Dúlti of which we had heard at Djín, and that the inhabitants were of the same stock as at the other villages; but they were by far more rude, more savage, and more naked than any of the other Baibai who we had encountered. A canoe came near us, lying in the bottom of which was a curious large fish, of which I had just time to make a rough eye sketch, when I had to retreat to the boat, and Mr. May, who had been exploring in another direction, also returned. The behaviour of these wild people now attracted our notice; the men began to draw closer around us, to exhibit their arms, and to send away the women and children. Their attentions became momentarily more and more familiar, and they plainly evidenced a desire to seize and plunder our boat. A sour-looking old gentleman, who was squatting on the branch of a tree, was mentioned as their king; but if so, he made no endeavours to restrain the cupidity of his *sans-culottes*. Part of a red shirt belonging to one of our Krúmen was seen peeping out from below a bag, and some advanced to lay hold of it, when suddenly my little dog, who had been lying quietly in the stern sheets, raised her head to see what was causing such a commotion. Her sudden appearance startled the Dúlti warriors, who had never seen such an animal before, so they drew back to take counsel together, making signs to me to know if she could bite, to which I replied in the affirmative. Matters were beginning to look serious; our crew, as usual, were timid, and Mr. May and I had only ourselves to depend upon in the midst of three or four hundred armed savages, who were now preparing to make a rush at us. There was no help for it; we had to abandon all hopes of our remaining observations, and of so fixing an exact geographical position. As at Djín, I seized a few trinkets, and handing them hastily to those nearest to us, we shoved off while the people were examining these wondrous treasures. Still anxious, if possible, to get some further observations not far removed from the spot where the former ones were taken, we pulled about among trees and bushes, but without any success. At length we shoved in among some long grass, hoping to find dry land, but after having proceeded until completely stopped by the thickness of the growth, we still found upwards of a fathom of water. At this moment Mr. May's ear caught a voice not far behind us; so we shoved quietly back, and found a couple of canoes trying to cut off our retreat. Seeing this we paddled vigorously back, there not being room for using our oars, and the canoes did not venture to molest us. We were quickly paddling across the flooded plain, when suddenly a train of canoes in eager pursuit issued out upon us. There were ten canoes, each containing seven or eight men, and they were sufficiently close to us to allow us to see their stores of arms. Our Kruboyos worked most energetically, and we went ahead at such a rate that our pursuers had complete occupation found them in paddling, and could not use their weapons. At this moment we were about a couple of hundred

yards from the river, towards which we made as straight a course as possible. Not knowing how matters might terminate, we thought it advisable to prepare for defence, so I took our revolver to load it, but now, when it was needed, the ramrod was stiff and quite immovable. Mr. May got a little pocket pistol ready, and we had if required a cutlass, and a ship's musket, which the Krúmen, by this time in a desperate fright, wished to see prepared, as they kept calling out to us, 'Load de big gun, load de big gun.' Could an unconcerned spectator have witnessed the scene, he would have been struck with the amount of the ludicrous it contained. There were our Krúboys, all as pale as black men could be, the perspiration starting from every pore, exerting to the utmost their powerful muscles, while Mr. May and I were trying to look as unconcerned as possible, and to lessen the indignity of our retreat, were smiling and bowing to the Dúlti people, and beckoning to them to follow us. Their light canoes were very narrow, and the people were obliged to stand upright. The blades of their paddles, instead of being of the usual lozenge shape, were oblong and rectangular, and all curved in the direction of the propelling stroke. It was almost a regatta, our gig taking and keeping the lead. Ahead we saw an opening in the bush, by which we hoped to make our final retreat, but we were prepared, should the boat take the ground, to jump out at once and shove her into deep water. Fortune favoured us, we reached the doubtful spot and with a single stroke of our paddles shot into the open river. Here we knew we were comparatively safe, as if the natives tried to molest us in the clear water, all we had to do was to give their canoes the stem and so upset them; our only fear had been that of being surrounded by them while entangled among the bushes. Our pursuers apparently guessed that we had now got the advantage, as they declined following us into the river, but turning, paddled back to their watery abodes, and so ended the grand Dúlti chase.—*Exploring Voyages up the Rivers Niger and Tadda.*

BIRTHS.

- Aug. 4, at No. 12, Radnor-place, Plymouth, the wife of the Rev. J. GRIFFITH JONES, of a daughter.
- Aug. 7, at the Palace, Hampton-court, the Hon. Mrs. W. TOWRY LAW, of a son.
- Aug. 7, at Rye Hill, Peckham, the wife of Mr. JOSHUA TEMPLE, of Guildhall, London, of a son.
- Aug. 8, at Clifton-place, Newport, Monmouthshire, Mrs. R. C. SLADE, of a daughter.
- Aug. 8, at St. George's-terrace, Kensington, Mrs. THOMAS ARNETT GUTHRIE, of a son.
- Aug. 12, at Sunderland, the wife of the Rev. G. C. HATFIELD, M.A., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Aug. 5, at St. Paul's, Prince's-park, Liverpool, by the Rev. Hugh McNettle, D.D., the Rev. THOMAS ARTHUR KENNEDY, M.A., Rector of Milton, Northamptonshire, to MARY, youngest daughter of the late JOHN LEON, Esq., Torseth-park, Liverpool.
- Aug. 5, by licence, at the Baptist Chapel, Diss, by the Rev. P. J. Saffery, of London, assisted by the Rev. John Alexander, of Norwich, the Rev. J. FEE-TOR LEWIS, minister of the above chapel, to ELIZABETH SIMMONS, only daughter of the late EDWARD MINER, Esq., The Terrace, Diss.
- Aug. 6, at the Consulate, Bayonne, by the Rev. Frederick Custance, Rector of Colwall, Herefordshire, BENJAMIN BRISTOL, barrister, of the Inner Temple, to FRANCES MARY, youngest daughter of FERDUS J. GRAHAM, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul at Bayonne.
- Aug. 7, at St. John's Church, Croydon, by the Rev. W. Hodgson, M.A., assisted by the vicar, the Rev. J. G. Hodgson, M.A., RICHARD JAMES SHERRETT, Esq., of Spring-gardens, Charing-cross, to MARY, eldest daughter of THOMAS TOWERS, Esq., The Grove, Thornton-beach, Croydon.
- Aug. 12, at St. John's Church, Newcastle-on-Tyne, HENRY N. BARNETT, Esq., of Bristol, to DORA ISABELLA, eldest daughter of JOHN SMYTH, Esq., of the former place.

DEATHS.

- Aug. 5, at his residence, North Brink, Wisbech, ROBERT FRANCIS PATE, Esq., aged sixty-nine. He was a man of very active benevolence, and his loss will be extensively felt.
- Aug. 6, at his residence, 8, Cleveland-road, Islington, the Rev. WILLIAM GROVER, Editor of the *Baptist Magazine*, and Secretary of the Baptist Irish Society, within a week of completing his sixty-fifth year.
- Aug. 6, the Rev. THOMAS SWEET ESCOTT, Vicar of Godney, aged fifty-five.
- Aug. 7, at Dudbridge House, near Stroud, Gloucestershire, SARAH, the wife of WM. MARLING, Esq., aged eighty-three.
- Aug. 8, at Gore Lodge, Fulham, after a long and painful illness, LUCIA ELIZABETH, granddaughter of the celebrated engraver, FRANCESCO BARTOLOZZI, and for eighteen years the beloved wife of CHARLES MATHEWS, aged fifty-nine.
- Aug. 10, at 14, Lower Berkeley-street, Portman-square, CHARLOTTE LIZZY, the infant daughter of J. W. F. LOWTHORP, Esq.
- Aug. 10, at Bath, BERTHA, youngest daughter of the late DAVID RICARDO, Esq., M.P., of Gatcombe-park, Gloucestershire.
- Aug. 10, at Highfield House, Notts, ALFRED LOWE, Esq., one of Her Majesty's Justices of the peace for the county of Nottingham, in his sixty-eighth year.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Money Market has been very inanimate for some days, with a tendency to decline. To-day the funds are dull, but steady. The extreme variation was limited to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the closing price of Consols was about 1-16 below that of yesterday. A certain degree of support is afforded by the operations of the Government broker, who buys almost every day a small parcel of stock for the savings banks; but the current Stock-Exchange business is extremely restricted, many of the members being absent, as usual, at this season. The demand for money in the discount market was to-day good, and the current rate is generally maintained at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Consols, which closed yesterday at 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ for the 10th September, improved this morning to 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$, and were last quoted 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. For money the final quotation was 95 $\frac{1}{2}$. Three per Cent. Reduced 95 $\frac{1}{2}$, 2, 3. New Three per Cents., 96 $\frac{1}{2}$, 96, 96 $\frac{1}{2}$; Long

Anna, expiring in Jan. 1860, 3½, 3 7-16; Bank Stock, 218½; India Stock, 235. Exchequer-bills were quoted 9s. to 12s. prem.; Exchequer-bonds, 100½ to 1½; and India Bonds, 10s. to 14s. prem.

In the Foreign Stock Market the movement was altogether unimportant, prices generally showing steadiness.

In the Railway Share Market to-day the chief feature was a further fall of about 1½ per cent. in Berwick, and of 1 per cent. in York and North Midland stocks. The dividends just announced upon these stocks are evidently less than was expected. Other railway securities retain general steadiness. Business was extremely languid, in anticipation of the preparations for the settlement.

The last returns from the Bank of England showed a heavy demand upon it for accommodation, and there has been no diminution in the demand since. Indeed, money becomes more and more wanted day by day, and the rates of discount out of doors are above those of the Bank of England, the lowest quotations for good bills being 4½ to 4¾ per cent.

The arrivals of gold last week were limited to about 300,000l., all of which went abroad.

The reports of the trade of the manufacturing towns for the past week are satisfactory. At Manchester the market has been quiet, but the demand is fully equal to the supply, and prices therefore show an improving tendency. The Birmingham advices describe no revival in the iron trade, a considerable reduction being submitted to by second-rate makers. There is, however, a fair home demand, and as the heat of the weather has caused many furnaces to be stopped, there will be no accumulation of stock. The general trade of the place has been assisted by some good foreign orders. At Nottingham, for the period of the year, the transactions have been on a favourable scale, and orders are being received from the United States. In the woollen districts there has been great steadiness and a general improvement in tone. The Irish linen-markets have also been well maintained.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there was little change. The total number of vessels reported inward was 206, being one more than in the previous week; and the total cleared outward was 150, including 26 in ballast, showing an increase of 2. The total of vessels on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 72, being 3 more than the last report. Of these 10 are for Adelaide, 1 for Auckland, 1 for Canterbury, 7 for Geelong, 4 for Hobart Town, 2 for Launceston, 2 for Melbourne, 1 for Moreton Bay, 3 for New Zealand, 18 for Port Phillip, 1 for Port Fairy, 1 for Portland Bay, 17 for Sydney, 2 for Swan River, 1 for Wellington, and 1 for Warrnambool. Of the above list of vessels one was entered outward in April, several in May, and a large number early in June, since which time they have been waiting for cargo.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Ct. Consols	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Consols for Account	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
3 per Cent. Red.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
New 3 per Cent.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
India Stock	217½	218	217½	218	218	218
Bank Stock	19 pm	17 pm	13 pm	8 pm	12 pm	12 pm
Exchequer-bills	—	—	—	—	14 pm	9 pm
India Bonds	—	—	—	—	3 5-16	3 7-16
Long Annuities	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 2nd day of August, 1856.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£26,271,095	Government Debt.	£11,015,190
		Other Securities.	3,459,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	11,796,095
		Silver Bullion.	—

£26,271,095

£26,271,095

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital.	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£12,483,045
Reserve	3,364,781	Other Securities.	14,186,000
Public Deposits.	3,677,416	Notes.	5,794,655
Other Deposits.	10,581,413	Gold and Silver Coin	636,775
Seven Day and other Bills	923,865		

£33,100,475

£33,100,475

August 7, 1856.

J. R. ELSEY, Deputy Cashier.

Friday, August 8, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

Rose, W., Sydenham, Kent, ship smith, August 22, Sept. 19; solicitors, Messrs. Norton and Co., New-street, Bishopsgate.
Lockwood, J. W. D., Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, stock broker, August 18, Sept. 19; solicitor, Mr. M'Duff, Castle-street, Holborn.
Thomas, D., Plymouth and Devonport, grocer, August 18, Sept. 29; solicitors, Messrs. Edmonds and Son., Plymouth; and Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.

Tuesday, August 12, 1856.

BANKRUPTS.

Brett, B., St. George's-street, Ratcliff-highway, and High-street, Poplar, boot manufacturer, August 22, Sept. 26; solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Co., Aldermanbury.
Lindsay, J., Sydney, New South Wales, and St. Martin's-le-Grand, City, merchant, August 23, Sept. 26; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrence and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry.
Chadwick, V., and Babin, F., Saville-house, Leicester-square, dealers in perfumery, August 22, Sept. 26; solicitor, Mr. Leverston, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.
Herrick, H., Epsom, licensed victualler, August 23, Sept. 26; solicitors, Messrs. Shacen and Grant, Kennington-cross, Lambeth.
Thompson, J., Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, draper, August 22, Sept. 26; solicitors, Messrs. Langley and Gibbon, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

ELTEEN, J., High-street, Kensington, grocer, August 26, Sept. 26; solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Carter, Cannon-street.
WALTERS, M. B., Birmingham, hotel keeper, August 22, Sept. 12; solicitors, Messrs. Wright, Birmingham.
DALE, W., Kidgrove, Staffordshire, builder, August 27, Sept. 17; solicitors, Mr. Cooper, Tunstall; and Messrs. Hodgson and Allen, Birmingham.
HOLMES, B., and Lewis, C. J. M., Birmingham, bootmakers, August 29, Sept. 18; solicitors, Messrs. Mottram and Knight, Birmingham.
OLLIVER, T., Prestbury, Gloucestershire, livery stable keeper, August 29, Sept. 23; solicitor, Mr. Towle, Cheltenham.
GARDNER, H., Wellington, Somersetshire, manufacturer, August 20, Sept. 17; solicitor, Mr. Stogdon, Exeter.
COOPER, J., sen., COOPER, J., jun., and COOPER, J., Chisworth, Derbyshire, cotton spinners, August 29, Sept. 19; solicitor, Mr. Sutton, Manchester.
TAYLOR, J., Tottington Lower End, Lancashire, cotton spinner, August 28, Sept. 18; solicitors, Mr. Crossland, Bury; and Messrs. Higson and Robinson, Manchester.
BRAMOLEY, J., Holcomb Brook, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer, August 22, Sept. 12; solicitor, Mr. Hampson, Manchester.
LAWFORD, W., Liverpool, oil crusher, August 27, Sept. 24; solicitor, Mr. Dodge, Liverpool.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 11.

There was a very small quantity of English wheat offering at this morning's market, and the whole sold at fully last Monday's prices. In foreign, of which there was a large arrival from St. Petersburg, we had a fair business doing at Friday's prices. The few samples of new wheat at market sold at prices varying from 70s to 75s, but they were not in sufficient quantity to form any opinion as to the crop, Norfolk flour held higher, and realised 47s to 48s; in American barrels very little doing. Barley maintained last week's prices. Beans and peas slow sale but not cheaper. The arrivals of oats being moderate, good corn went off more readily at last week's quotations. Linseed and cakes firm.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat—	s. s.	Wheat—	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	60 to 62	Dantzic	70 to 84
Do White	66 70	Konigsberg, Red	64 72
Lincoln, Norfolk, and	—	Pomeranian, Red	68 78
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	68 78
Scotch	62 68	Danish and Holstein	60 68
Eye	42 44	East Friesland	54 56
Barley malted	42 44	Petersburg	52 64
Distilling	40 42	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	76 78	Polish Odessa	56 58
Beans, Mazagan	40 46	Marianopoli	68 70
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	42 44
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	64 72
Peas, White	42 44	Barley, Pomeranian	40 42
Grey	38 40	Konigsberg	—
Maple	38 40	Danish	40 44
Boilers	44 46	East Friesland	32 34
Tares (English new)	38 40	Egyptian	30 32
Foreign	36 38	Odessa	30 32
Oats (English feed)	24 26	Beans—	—
Flour, town made, per	—	Horse	38 42
Sack of 280 lbs.	60 63	Pigeon	42 44
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	32 34
Baltic	52 54	Peas, White	42 44
Black Sea	54 56	Oats—	—
Hempseed	50 52	Dutch	21 27
Canaryseed	54 60	Jahde	21 27
Cloverseed, per cwt. of	—	Danish	18 25
112 lbs. English	—	Danish, Yellow feed	23 27
German	—	Swedish	24 27
French	—	Petersburg	23 24
American	—	Flour, per bar. of 198 lbs.	—
Linseed Cakes, 15½ to 16½	—	New York	30 34
Rape Cake, 6½ to 7½	—	Spanish, per sack	55 57
Rapeseed, 40½ to 42½	—	Carawayseed	38 40

SEEDS, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 11.—The trade for seeds of all descriptions continues very quiet. In cloverseed there is nothing passing. New trefoil is now to hand, but buyers do not appear to be disposed to give the high rates required by growers. New rapeseed comes in limited supply, and obtains full rates. Canaryseed is in limited supply, and held for higher rates, which prevents business.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 10d; of household ditto, 7½d to 8½d per 4½s loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Aug. 11.

The imports of nearly all kinds of foreign stock exhibit very little improvement either in point of weight or quality. Advices from Holland state that the business doing in stock on French account is comparatively small. There was only a moderate supply of foreign stock in to-day's market, and its general quality was inferior. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up to-day were moderate, and of but middling quality. There was a slight improvement in the demand for nearly all breeds, and in some instances prices were 2d per 8½s higher than on Monday last. The best Scots were worth 4s 10d per 8½s. The arrivals of beasts from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire amounted to 1,800 short-horns; from other parts of England, 400 of various breeds; from Scotland, 14 Scots; and from Ireland, 200 oxen. There was a fair average show of sheep in the market, but their quality was only middling. Most kinds sold slowly at last Monday's currency, the top figure for Downs being 5s 2d per 8½s. The supply of lambs was moderately good, and the lamb trade ruled firm at Friday's advance in the quotations. The best lambs realised 6s per 8½s. We were fairly supplied with calves, which changed hands to a fair extent, and prices were a shade higher. The pork trade was dull at last week's currency.

Per 8½s to sink the offal.			
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 2 to 3 6	Pr. coarse woolled	4 6 to 4 8
Second quality	3 8 4 0	Prime Southdown	4 10 5 2
Prime large oxen	4 2 4 6	Lge. coarse calves	3 6 4 2
Prime Scots, &c.	4 8 4 10	Prime small	4 4 4 10
Coarse inf. sheep	3 8 3 10	Large hogs	3 2 3 10
Second quality	4 0 4 4	Neat sm. porkers	4 2 4 8
Lambs	4s 8d to 6s 0d		

Suckling calves, 23s to 30s; Quarter-old store-pigs, 22s to 28s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 11.

We have a slight increase in the supplies of most kinds of meat compared with Monday last. Prime beef, mutton, lamb, and veal move off steadily at very full prices. Otherwise the demand is in a sluggish state.

Per 8½s by the carcass.			
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2 10 to 3 2	Inf. mutton	3 4 to 3 6
Middling ditto	3 4 3 6	Middling ditto	3 8 4 2
Prime large do.	3 8 3 10	Prime ditto	4 4 4 8
Do. small do.	4 0 4 4	Veal	3 4 4 6
Large pork	3 6 4 0	Small pork	4 4 4 6
Lamb	4s 2d to 5s 6d		

PRODUCE MARKET, MINING-LANE, Aug. 12.

SUGAR.—The market opened with a dull appearance, and the quantity offered in the public sales far exceeded the demand; and we reduce our quotations 6d, with a small amount of business done. 380 hogsheads of West India sold, including a portion of 600 hogsheads offered in public sale. 15,000 bags of Mauritius, of which about 6,000 sold 40s to 50s 6d. 100 hogsheads of Porto Rico, sold, 45s to 46s. The refined market is dull; brown lumps quoted at 56s sellers.

COFFEE.—450 casks plantation Ceylon, sold at 60s to 65s 6d. 150 bags native bought in at 52s. 3,800 bags Costa Rica chiefly sold at 56s to 65s 6d.

TEA.—The market remains dull.
RICE.—The demand for low qualities continues, but the finer descriptions are dull sale.

IRON.—Prices are unaltered, but no business of importance reported.

SALTPETRE.—About 2,000 bags sold the last two days. Refraction 2½, 33s; refraction 5, 32s 6d; refraction 6, 32s; and refraction 6½, 31s 9d, cash and short prompts.

COTTON.—700 bales sold at very full prices.

TALLOW is quoted steady at 53s on the spot, 51s the last three months.

OIL.—Linseed quoted at 39s to 40s.

IRON.—Scotch pig, 73s.

In other articles no material alteration.

PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 11.—Business to a moderate extent only was transacted in Irish butter last week, at no material change in prices. A sale of about 1,000 firkins of Limerick was reported at 28s on board, for shipment in this and next month. Some Carlow was also sold, for immediate shipment, at 100s; and third Corks at 94s. But the market towards the close acquired more firmness, in consequence of advices from Cork of a considerable advance there. We had, therefore, few or no sellers here, unless at something like a corresponding advance, which the dealers were unwilling to follow, and hence the trifling business done. Foreign sold slowly at about previous rates. For Irish and Hambro' bacon of prime quality there was a free sale at full prices. Of hams and lard the same may be reported.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

	s. s.		s. s.
Friesland, per cwt.	94 to 102	Cheshire, per cwt.	70 to 84
Kiel	—	Cheddar	74 86
Dorset	100 106	Double Gloucester	60 80
Carlow	92 100	Single ditto	—
Waterford	90 98	York Hams	84 94
Cork (new)	98 102	Westmoreland ditto	84 90
Limerick	90 92	Irish ditto	80 92
Sligo	90 100	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	78 84
Fresh, per dozen	12 13	Irish (green)	72 78

COVENT-GARDEN, Saturday, Aug. 9.—Imports of foreign currants and plums continue in large quantities. Cherries are nearly over. West India pineapples still make their appearance; they are good in quality, and fetch 1s 3d to 3s 6d each. Grapes are plentiful. Oranges fetch 4s per dozen. Excellent tomatoes are still arriving from France. Peas are well supplied; as are also all other kinds of vegetables. Potatoes sell heavily at from 3s to 5s per cwt. Cut flowers consist of heliotropes, cacti, orchids, gardenias, stephanotis, pinks, cloves, carnations, mignonette, heaths, and roses.

POTATOES, BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 11.—Very favourable accounts continue to reach us respecting the general appearance of the potato crop. Our markets are very extensively supplied, and although the demand is steady prices rule very low, viz., from 2½ to 4½ per ton. The imports from the Continent have wholly ceased for the present.

HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday, Aug. 11.—From all districts of the plantation we continue to receive the most favourable intelligence of the new growth, which is now fast coming into hop; and should the weather continue propitious, it is anticipated the quality and colour will be very good. There is but a limited trade doing in our market, and where sales are made very low rates are submitted to. The duty is called 250,000l, with an upward tendency.

TALLOW, Monday, Aug. 11.—There is a moderate business doing in our market, and prices are well supported. The quotation for P.Y.C. on the spot is 53s per cwt. Town tallow, 51s 9d nett cash. Rough fat, 2s 10d per 8½s.

PARTICULARS.

	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.
Stock	Casks. 40308	Casks. 18230	Casks. 33571	Casks. 42202	Casks. 11738
Price of Yellow Candle	to do	to do	to do	to do	to do
Delivery last Week	2027	1644	1760	2599	2033
Ditto from the 1st of June	11372	15561	11392	17986	21566
Arrived last Week	852	1606	1284	781	1566
Ditto from the 1st of June	10952	10466	8903	12473	15535
Price of Town Tallow	40s 3d to 52s 9d	38s 6d to 50s 6d	38s 6d to 50s 6d	38s 6d to 50s 6d	38s 6d to 50s 6d

OILS, Monday, Aug. 11.—Lined oil maintains steady rates, at 38s 6d to 39s per cwt on the spot. Olive is dearer, Mogador having realised 50l. Fine palm is worth 43s, but inferior kinds are dull, at 37l to 39l. Coconut, 45s to 46s. All fish oils move off slowly. In some instances turpentine has gone rather lower.

WOOL, CITY, Monday, Aug. 11.—We have no new feature to notice in this market; nevertheless there is evidently rather more inclination on the part of the dealers to purchase most descriptions. In prices we have no change to notice. The public sales of colonial wool are progressing steadily considering the immense supplies brought forward.

	Per 8½s.	Per pack of 240 lbs.
s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Down tegs	1 4 to 1 5½	16 0 to 17 10
Half-bred ditto	1 3 1 4½	15 0 to 16 10
Down ewes	1 3 1 4½	15 0 to 16 10
Kent fleeces	1 1 1 2	13 0 to 15 0
Leicesters	1 1 1 3	13 0 to 15 0
Combing skin	0 10 1 3½	10 0 to 15 10
Blanket wool	0 8 0 11	8 0 to 11 0
Flannel wool	1 0 1 4	12 0 to 16 0

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—The transactions in all kinds of flax this week have been very moderate, yet we have no sellers on lower terms. Hemp continues firm. Clean St. Petersburg has realised 35½ to 37½; outshot, 33½ to 34½ per ton. Jute and coir goods move off slowly, at barely late rates.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, Aug. 9.

	Per 8½s.	Per pack of 240 lbs.
s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.
Market Hides, 56 to 64 lbs.	0 4 to 0 6	0 per lb
Ditto 64 72 lbs.	0 4 to 0 4½	"
Ditto 72 80 lbs.	0 4 to 0 4½	"
Ditto 80 88 lbs.	0 4 to 0 5	"
Ditto 88 96 lbs.	0 5 to 0 5½	"
Ditto 96 104 lbs.	0 0 to 0 0	"
Horse Hides	6 6 to 0 0	each
Calf Skins, light	2 0 to 3 6	"
Ditto full	7 6 to 0 0	"
Polled Sheep	2 4 to 2 10	"
Kents and Half Breds	0 0 to 0 0	"
Downs	1 10 to 2 2	"
Lambs	2 4 to 4 0	"
Shearlings	0 0 to 0 0	"

METALS, LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 9.—Scotch pig iron has sold at 73s for mixed numbers. Welsh bar is in good demand, but Staffordshire is dull. About 5,000 tons of rails have sold this week. Spelter is firm, at 24½ per ton on the spot. A large business is doing in copper, at full quotations. Lead is firm. Tin steady. The Dutch Company's sale of Banca has gone off steadily, at prices equal to 127½ per ton laid down in London.

HAY MARKETS, Saturday, Aug. 9.

(At per load of 36 trusses.)

SMITHFIELD.—Old meadow hay, 63s to 120s; new ditto, 60s to 80s; old clover, 90s to 130s; new ditto, 65s to 100s; straw, 28s to 34s. A fair average supply, and a sluggish demand.
CUMBERLAND.—Old meadow hay, 65s to 120s; new ditto, 60s to 90s; old clover, 90s to 130s; new ditto, 65s to 100s; straw, 30s to 36s. Supply tolerably good, and trade dull.
WHITECHAPEL.—Old meadow hay, 65s to 120s; new ditto, 60s to 90s; old clover, 90s to 130s; new ditto, 72s to 105s; straw, 28s to 34s. Both hay and straw sold slowly, at late rates.

COALS, Monday.—A heavy market, at the rates of last day. Lambton's, 18s 6d—Hetton's, 19s—Hartlepool, 18s 6d—Eden Main, 18s—Gosforth's, 17s—Tanfield's, 14s—Whitworth's, 16s—Hedley's, 17s. Fresh arrivals, 30.

COTTON, LIVER

TO LADIES.—AVOID TIGHT LACING, AND TRY WILLIAM CARTER'S

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Elastic Coutil Bodices (all sizes)	3 11	7 6	10 6	and 14 0
Paris Wove Stays (all sizes)	5 6	7 6	10 6	and 14 6
Coutil Stays, patent fastenings	8 6	10 6	12 6	and 16 6
Ditto, ditto, Self-lacing ditto	10 6	14 6	18 6	and 21 0
Crenoline Petticoats, Grey and White (so much in demand)	8 6	11 6	13 6	and 17 6
Carter's Patent Safety Pockets, should be possessed by every Lady	1 0	1 6	2 6	each.

Family and Nursing Stays, Belts, &c., always on hand.
Engravings of the above sent by post, or Wholesale Lists to the Trade free. Post-office Orders should be addressed WILLIAM CARTER, 22, Ludgate-street, two doors from St. Paul's, London. South Branch Establishment, 7, Newington Causeway, Borough, London.

THE SYDENHAM TROUSERS, 17s. 6d.
1,000 New Patterns to select from. The great Sale these Trousers have had since their first introduction is a guarantee that they have met with universal approbation.

SAMUEL BROTHERS' determination in first producing these far-famed Trousers was to give greater value for money than has ever been offered, and, through the magnitude of their purchases, they are enabled to pledge themselves that the SYDENHAM TROUSERS at 17s. 6d. are the cheapest and best Trousers ever offered to the public.

Vests of the same as the Trousers, 8s. 6d.
Every garment produced has that style and exquisite finish without pretence; in fact, that gracefulness and ease so rarely obtained, but by which the dress of the true gentleman is invariably distinguished.

Patterns, plate of fashion, and guide to self-measurement, sent free, of the SYDENHAM TROUSERS, and of every other description of Gentlemen's and Youth's Clothing.

SAMUEL BROTHERS' stock for the Present Season is worthy of your inspection, combining the three requisites—quality, style, and moderate price.

Ready-made Clothes equal to bespoke—an advantage not to be obtained at any other establishment.

Dress Coats	21s. to 42s.	Talms	25s. to 50s.
Frock ditto	25s. to 46s.	Poncho	21s. to 42s.
Paletots	21s.	Fancy Vests	5s. to 10s.
Oxonian Coat	16s. to 24s.	Hussar Suits	25s. to 28s.
Albion Over-Coat	21s. to 42s.	The New Circular	
Toga	25s. to 50s.	Coat with Belt	13s. 6d.

A Four-Pound Suit, Samuel Brothers strongly recommend made from Saxony Cloth, manufactured by an eminent West-of-England House, the wear of which they warrant. Patterns, &c., sent free.—No. 29, Ludgate-hill.

SAMUEL BROTHERS, MERCHANT TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HATTERS, &c., 29, LUDGATE-HILL, LONDON.

IF YOU ARE BALD OR YOUR HAIR IS

THIN, pray use **ALCOX**. Ross's Cantharides Oil, which causes the hair to grow on bald places, produces luxuriant whiskers, a superior gloss, and removes scurf. Sold at 3s. 6d., forwarded for stamps; carriage free, twelve extra, by Alex. Ross, 1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn.

WHY TAKE NAUSEOUS MEDICINE

when you can obtain **KING'S EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA**, which forms, by the addition of water only, an agreeable, mild, efficacious saline aperient, and an excellent family medicine. Approved by all who have taken it. It is highly recommended by the faculty. All children like it. Prepared only by Wm. W. King, 15, Percy-street, London, and sold by the leading chemists in London and throughout the Empire, in bottles, 1s. 9d., 3s. 4d., and 6s. 3d. each.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

SUDBROOK-PARK, near Richmond, Surrey.—Dr. ELLIS, aided through a benevolent source, has great pleasure in continuing to receive a limited number of the Clergy, Ministers of the Gospel, and Governesses, who wish to be favoured with the advantages of the water-cure treatment, at half the usual charge.

HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT,

ABBEY-HOUSE, LEICESTER.—This Institution, situated in the country a mile from the Town, was built expressly for the purpose and possesses every requisite and comfort. Terms, 6s. per day. Patients desiring HOMEOPATHIC treatment, or visitors and convalescents requiring a change are received at a moderate weekly rate. Physician, Dr. LAURIE. Resident Medical Director, R. GUTTERIDGE, Esq.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A RE-

TIERED CLERGYMAN, having been restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known to others the means of Cure. Will therefore send (free), on receiving a stamped envelope, properly addressed, a Copy of the Prescription used.
Direct—Rev. E. DOUGLAS, 18, Holland-street, Brixton, London.

TEETH.—E. MILES and SON, Surgeon-

Dentists, 15, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate Church. BEST SETS OF TEETH of every kind fixed without pain. Stopping in a superior manner, 6s. A white cement for decayed front teeth.

TEETH.—Invention.—Mr. EDWARD A.

JONES, Inventor and Manufacturer of the IMPROVED TEETH, which are fixed permanently, without springs or wires; they do not change colour, decay, nor break. A complete set, from 5l.; per tooth, 5s.—129, Strand, next Waterloo-bridge, and 55, Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park.

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters

Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White and Gum Coloured India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPHEM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features: All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy, is secured, while, from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared white INDIA RUBBER, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at 61, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, LONDON; 14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square Newcastle-on-Tyne.

SMELLING SALTS.—BREIDENBACH'S

CHURCH SMELLING-BOTTLE, inexhaustible, price 2s.; fitted in neat leather case, 3s. Also, filled with the finest Aromatic Vinegar, for the Headache, at the same reduced price. Lavender Scented Crystal Salts, very refreshing, 1s. 6d.—Breidenbach's Royal Laboratory of Flowers, 157a, New Bond-street, facing Redmayne's.

DEAF PERSONS are informed that the

following Instruments for their Relief, Invented and Manufactured by W. B. PINE, can only be procured at his Repository, 441, Strand: The Acoustic Reflectors, the Tympanum Vibrators, the Acoustic Cornets, the Mimosa or Flower Cornet. W. B. P. is also the Manufacturer of many new and improved Ear Trumpets for the hand. 441 (three doors from the Lowther Arcade).

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,

USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,
AND PRONOUNCED BY HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS, TO BE THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

VALUABLE REMEDIES FOR THE AFFLICTED.

DR. ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED OINT-

MENT, called the "POOR MAN'S FRIEND," is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing Remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for Ulcerated Sore Legs, if of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbatic Eruptions and Pimples on the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, and Cancerous Humours, &c. Sold in Pots at 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. each. Also his PILULE ANTISCROPHULE, confirmed by more than forty years' experience to be, without exception, one of the best alternative medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations. Hence they are used in Scrofula, Scorbatic Complaints, Glandular Swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They form a mild and superior Family Aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, Beach and Barnicott, at their Dispensary, Bridport; by the London houses. Retail by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom. Observe—No Medicine sold under the above name can possibly be genuine, unless "Beach and Barnicott, late Dr. Roberts, Bridport," is engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each package.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR,

WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Couppelle's Crinutrium which has for many years been noted all over the world, for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustaches, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness from whatever cause. Upwards of 100 physicians recommend it in the nursery, for promoting a fine, healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by the following Agents, and all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "FIVE MINUTES' ADVICE ON THE HAIR," Whiskers, &c., with numerous Testimonials, indisputable facts which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

CAUTION! To ensure having the genuine article, purchasers must observe that each package has a red stamp pasted outside, with the words "ROSALE COUPPELLE" in white letters engraved thereon; and that the words "COUPPELLE'S CRINUTRIUM" are moulded in each bottle.

Extracts from Genuine Testimonials.—"I find my hair thickening already."—Mrs. Smith. "Your Crinutrium has greatly improved my whiskers."—H. Ansell, Esq. "Your tolety is well spoken of by all my customers."—Jones, Chemist, 5, Paradise-street, Liverpool. "I was bald nine years, but I find my hair coming rapidly."—J. Home. "Thanks to your Crinutrium, I have an excellent pair of whiskers and moustaches."—Major Browne. "I had lost my hair in patches from a long illness, but it has effectually restored it."—Miss Hewitt. "It has acted miraculously after twenty years' baldness."—H. Moir. "My moustache is very luxuriant from using only one bottle."—W. Aspen, Esq.

HAIR DYE.—COUPPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant: it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smell horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of Fifty-two Penny Post Stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.

DR. BARKER'S celebrated Remedy for

RUPTURE is protected by the Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Royal Colleges of Medicine of Paris and Vienna. It was completely successful in curing 217 cases last year in private practice, and is now made known as a public duty, through the medium of the Press. In every case of single or double rupture in either sex, however bad or long standing, it is perfectly applicable, effecting a cure in a few days, causing no confinement or inconvenience in its use whatever, and will be hailed as a boon by all those who have for years been obliged to wear torturing trusses, and other means of support. Persons in any part of the world can have the remedy sent to them, post free (packed so that no one can know the contents), with full and simple instructions for use, on receipt of 10s. 6d. in postage-stamps, or by Post-office order payable at the General Post-office, to Charles Barker, M.D., 10, Brooke-street, Holborn, London. Any imitation or infringement of this triple patent will at once be proceeded against, and restrained by injunction of the Lord High Chancellor. The following are extracted from Dr. B.'s large pamphlet, containing upwards of 1,100 Testimonials: "If anything is worth knowing, it is worthy of being extensively known, and I consider there can be no degradation in your advertising your remedy, as you aim at the mitigation of suffering, and the preservation of life, and your name and position ought to protect you from the shafts of envy and malice."—J. Pereira, M.D., Finsbury-square. "Your remedy quite cured the case I told you of."—J. M., Esq., Surgeon, Edgeware-road. "I find myself completely cured, and have tried every means to prove the cure by lifting and running, which, I am happy to say, I can do, without pain, or using any truss."—F. W. "Many thanks for your remedy; I have thrown my truss away, glad enough to get rid of the torture of it."—G. H. "Your remedy has cured my rupture, and I have used violent exertion since without any sign of its re-appearance."—Miss S. "A fair time has elapsed since I used your remedy; moreover, I have been examined by our surgeon, who declares I am quite cured."—J. P. "My rupture being twenty-eight years old, I never expected so perfect a cure."—E. L. "My boy's rupture is cured, and he is now quite easy and can play about without pain."—Mrs. H. P. "I applied your remedy six weeks ago, and it gives me great pleasure to inform you my rupture has not been down since."—D. L. "I have not been so comfortable for many years, thanks to your treatment."—Miss E. "I now write to tell you my daughter is perfectly cured by your remedy."—Mrs. H. "It is with the most pleasurable feelings imaginable, that I write to inform you I am quite cured of my rupture."—W. M. "I have received a perfect cure from the remedy you sent me, mine was a scrotum rupture and very bad indeed."—H. T.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is far

superior to Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitary Purposes. Price 1s., 2s. 6d., and 9s.—39, Gerard-street, Soho, London.

PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without

acid or any saturation, without shock or unpleasant sensation, for the cure of nervous diseases and those arising from cold, an inactive liver, or sluggish circulation, and has been found highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, sciatica, dyspepsia, neuralgia in all its forms, and general debility of the system. Mr. Piggott's continuous self-acting galvanic apparatus possesses the same peculiarity, requiring no acid or fluid of any kind, and can be regulated from almost an imperceptible degree to one of the greatest power.

Treatises on the above free on receipt of a postage stamp.

Mr. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, 533A, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. At home daily from ten to four.

MINERAL NATURAL WATERS of

VICHY.—The increasing demand for these Waters, as valuable remedial agents, by the Upper Classes in England, has induced the Company to whom the French Government has conceded the privilege of vending them, to form an Establishment in London, where they may be obtained in any quantities precisely as they are bottled at the springs. The **PASTILS** or **LOZENGES** prepared from the Saline Constituents of the Vichy Waters, and the **SALTS**, for Internal Use or for Baths, so celebrated on the Continent for all Stomach, Liver, and Renal Diseases, Gout, Rheumatism, &c., are also kept at the **VICHY WATERS COMPANY'S DEPOT**, 27, MARGARET-STREET, CAVENTISH-SQUARE.

NO MORE PILLS NOR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.

FOR CONSTIPATION, INDIGESTION (DYSPEPSIA), NERVOUS, SLUGGISH AND LIVER COMPLAINTS, COUGH, CONSUMPTION, AND DEBILITY.

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS REVALENTA

ARABICA FOOD saves fifty times its cost in other medicine, and cures the above complaints and their consequences, such as flatulency, distension, acidity, heartburn, palpitation of the heart, nervous headaches, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains at the pit of the stomach and between the shoulders, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, cough, asthma, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout; nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea; low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness. It is, moreover, the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish, for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

IMPORTANT CAUTION against the fearful dangers of spurious imitations:—

The Vice-Chancellor Sir William Page Wood granted an Injunction on the 10th March, 1854, against Alfred Hooper Nevill, for imitating "Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food."

BARRY DU BARRY & Co., 77, Regent-street, London.

A few out of 50,000 cures are here given:—

Cure No. 3,906.—Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food. James Porter. Athol-street, Perth.

Cure No. 63,040.—Casa Pausilippo, Pisa, in Tuscany, March 9, 1856.—Lord Viscount Chuck begs to inform Messrs. Barry Du Barry and Co. that he has been perfectly cured of gout, headache (migraine), loss of memory, &c., by their invaluable Revalenta Arabica Food, having tried for the last ten years all other remedies for these maladies without avail. Messrs. Du Barry are at perfect liberty to make any use of this letter they think fit.

Cure No. 53,018.—Weimar, Feb. 29, 1856.—I have derived very great benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica.

De Pluscow, Field Marshal.

Cure No. 53,054.—Veitch's Hotel, Edinburgh, March 15, 1856.

Gentlemen,—For the last ten years and more I had been suffering continually from rheumatism in the head, and being advised by my friends, I have taken a 10lb. canister of your Farina, which has cured me most effectually, as I have had no return of the malady for more than a year. Pray make any use of this you please, and permit me to subscribe myself, your obedient servant, William Pringle, Capt., Ceylon Rifles.

Suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions. In canisters, at 1s. 1d.; 1lb. 2s. 9d.; 2lb. 4s. 6d.; 5lb. 11s.; 12lb. 22s. Super refined quality, 11b. 6s.; 2lb. 11s.; 5lb. 22s.; 10lb. 33s. The 10lb. and 12lb. canisters are forwarded carriage free, on receipt of post-office order. Barry Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London; also, at 60, Gracechurch-street; 230 and 451, Strand; 4, Cheapside; 68, Cornhill; 49, Bishopsgate-street; 55, Charing-cross; 54, Upper Baker-street; and 63 and 150, Oxford-street.

RUPTURES—BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

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